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CITY MIGRATION PROFILE

MADRID



Mediterranean City-to-City Migration
Dialogue, Knowledge and Action

October 2017

Implemented by



ICMPD
International Centre for
Migration Policy Development



UCLG
United Cities
and Local Governments

UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

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This publication has been produced with the assistance of the European Union (EU) and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC). The content of this publication is the sole responsibility of the authors and can in no way be taken to reflect the views of the EU or SDC.

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Acronyms

Accem: Asociación Comisión Católica Española de Migraciones (*Spanish Catholic Commission of Migrations Association*)

AECID: Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (*Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo*)

ASPA: Socio-educational and Employment Support for Teenagers Program (*Apoyo Socioeducativo y Prelaboral para Adolescentes*.)

CAR: Refugee Reception Centres (*Centros de acogida de refugiados*)

CASI: Social Services Centres for Immigrants (*Servicios Sociales del Centro*)

CCAA: Autonomous Communities (*Comunidades Autónomas*)

CEAR: Spanish Refugee Aid Commission (*Comisión Española de Ayuda al Refugiado*)

CEPA: Permanent Adult Education Centres (*Centros de Educación Permanente de Adultos*)

CIPA: Identification Code of the Autonomous Community Patient (*Código de Identificación de Paciente Autonómico*)

CIS: Sociological Research Centre (*Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas*)

CSOs: Civil Society Organisations

EMVS: Municipal Housing and Land Enterprise of Madrid (*Empresa Municipal de Vivienda y Suelo de Madrid*)

EOI: Official Language School (*Escuela Oficial de Idiomas*)

ERI: Encuesta Regional de Inmigración

EU: European Union

FEMP: Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces (*Federación Española de Municipios y Provincias*)

ICI: Intercultural Community Project (*Proyecto de Intervención Comunitaria Intercultural*)

ICMPD: International Centre for Migration Policy Development

INE: National Statistical Institute (*Instituto Nacional de Estadística*)

MIPEX: Migrant Integration Policy Index

MTM: Dialogue on Mediterranean Transit Migration

NGOs: Non-governmental Organisations

SOJEM: Service of Legal Guidance in the Field of Immigration and in Cases of Racism, Xenophobia, Homophobia and Transphobia (*Servicio de Orientación Jurídica en Materia de Extranjería y en Supuestos de Racismo, Xenofobia, Homofobia y Transfobia*)

OBERAXE: Spanish Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia (*Observatorio español del racismo y la xenofobia*)

OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

PAHI: Program of Humanitarian Attention to Immigrants (*Programa para la Atención Humanitaria a Inmigrantes*)

PCD: Policy Coherence for Development

PECI: Strategic Plan for Citizenship and Integration (*Plan Estratégico de Ciudadanía e Integración*)

PERE: Register of Spanish Residents Abroad (*Padrón de Españoles Residentes en el Extranjero*)

PMH: Municipal Register (*Padrón Municipal de Habitantes*)

PYMES SG (*small and medium-sized businesses*)

UATAE: Self-employed Workers and Entrepreneurs Union Associations (*Unión de Asociaciones de Trabajadores Autónomos y Emprendedores*)

UCLG: United Cities and Local Governments Network

UN-HABITAT: United Nations Human Settlements Programme

UPTA: Self-Employed Professionals and Workers Union (*Unión de Profesionales y Trabajadores Autonomos*)

UNHCR: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

1. Background

1.1. Project information

Internal and international migration movements in the greater Mediterranean region have a direct and long-lasting impact on the development of urban areas, as these are often the destinations of migrant populations. In order to maximise the social and economic development potential of these migrant populations cities need effective migration governance capacities, particularly as regards integration, inclusion and access to human rights and services.

In this context, the **Mediterranean City-to-City Migration Project** aims to contribute to improved migration governance at local level in cities in Europe and in the Southern Mediterranean region. The project is implemented by a consortium led by the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (**ICMPD**) in partnership with the United Cities and Local Governments Network (**UCLG**) and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (**UN-HABITAT**) and with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (**UNHCR**) as associate partner, in the framework of the Dialogue on Mediterranean Transit Migration (MTM)¹. The project is funded by the **European Union** through the Directorate General for Neighbourhood and Enlargement negotiations and co-funded by the **Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation**. In the first phase of the project the city network was comprised of the cities of **Amman, Beirut, Lisbon, Lyon, Madrid, Tangiers, Turin, Tunis and Vienna**.

Project activities are grouped in a **dialogue** component, which facilitates the exchange of experiences and policy options among the cities, a **knowledge** component, which takes stock of the migration situation in the participating cities, and an **action**-oriented component, which produces a set of recommendations on migration governance at local level, and offers pilot projects in the Southern cities participating in the project.

Set out as part of the knowledge component, **the City Migration Profiles** provide sound evidence based on migration in the participating cities by providing an overview on i) the migration situation and current developments; ii) immigrants' enjoyment of human rights and access to services; iii) integration and inclusion policies and initiatives and iv) an overview of relevant actors in the cities.

¹ The MTM is an informal consultative platform between migration officials in countries of origin, transit, and destination along the migration routes in Africa, Europe, and the Middle East.

2. City Synopsis

General overview ²	
City area (km ²) (year of the measurement)	606 km ³ (2011)
Political and administrative context	<i>Madrid is the capital of the Kingdom of Spain. Its current administrative division dates back to 1988 and is composed of 21 districts, divided in 129 neighbourhoods. The city is also the capital of the Autonomous Community of Madrid (7.995 km²). The Mayor of Madrid leads the government of the City with the support of 57 City Councillors⁴.</i>
Share in national urban population	6.8%
Language(s)	<i>Spanish</i>

Description		Data	Year	Source
Demographic Structure	Total city population	3,165,883	2016	PMH
	Proportion of population aged 0-9	9.3%	2016	PMH
	Proportion of population aged 10-24	13.4%	2016	Urban Audit (EN , FR)
	Proportion of population aged 25-44	29.9%	2016	Urban Audit (EN , FR)
	Proportion of population aged 45-74	36.3%	2016	Urban Audit (EN , FR)
	Proportion of population aged 75 +	11.1%	2016	Urban Audit (EN , FR)
Migration	Foreigners as a proportion of the population	12.2%	2016	Urban Audit (EN , FR)
	Foreign-born as a proportion of the population	19.7%	2016	Urban Audit (EN , FR)
Labour Market	Unemployment rate	14,9%	2016	Urban Audit (EN , FR)
	Economically active population	1,612,587	2016	Urban Audit (EN , FR)
	Main sectors of activity	1. Professional, scientific and technical activities (30.7%)	2015	Urban Audit (EN , FR)

² http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/EN/urb_esms_es.htm#unit_measure1470215066244

³ National Geographic Institut (Instituto Geográfico Nacional). Official Website :

<http://www.ign.es/ign/layoutIn/anetabladosdatos poblacion poblacion.do?tipoBusqueda=municipios>

⁴ <http://www.madrid.es/portales/munimadrid/es/Inicio/Herramientas/English/City-of-Madrid?vgnxtfmt=default&vgnxtoid=e5a8dfd258681510VgnVCM1000000b205a0aRCRD&vgnxtchannel=29367421ee261510VgnVCM2000000c205a0aRCRD&idCapitulo=8286214>

		2.Trade, transport and tourism (29.8%)	2015	
		3.Public administration (24.2%)	2015	
		4.Information and communication (9.5%)	2015	
Living Conditions	Average annual rent for housing	12,90 EUR/m ²	2016 (trimester1)	Municipality of Madrid (ES)
		13,10 EUR/m ²	2016 (trimester2)	
	Average annual price for buying a housing unit	2.591,7 EUR/m ²	2016	Municipality of Madrid (ES)
	Average disposable annual household income	37,231.15 EUR	2014	Urban Audit (EN , FR)
	Average area of living accommodation	33.5 m ² /person	2011	Urban Audit (EN , FR)
	Persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion	31,8%	2016	Urban Audit (EN , FR)
	Lone parent households per 100 households with children aged 0-17	12.1	2016	Urban Audit (EN , FR)
Education	Early leavers from education and training ⁵	15.6 % (Community of Madrid)	2016	Ministry of Education (ES)
	Students in higher education	1,057,400	2016	Municipality of Madrid (ES)
	Proportion of working age population with upper secondary education or post-secondary non-tertiary education	24,6%	2016	Municipality of Madrid (ES)

⁵ Refers to a person aged between 18 and 24 years who has completed at most lower secondary education.

3. National Context

3.1. Overview of Migration Patterns in Spain

In the last three decades, the city of Madrid has experienced a drastic transformation in terms of its socio-demographic structure and migrant inclusion policy design and implementation. Four distinct periods with regards to migration patterns and local policies have been identified and are outlined below.

In the 1990s, the city experienced an increase in arrivals of foreign-born nationals mainly from the Dominican Republic, Morocco, Peru, Poland and China. National and local administrations, as well as service providers, demonstrated the need to develop reception policies and measures accordingly.

The early 2000s were characterised by a substantial increase of migratory flows to the city, predominantly from Romania, Pakistan, Bulgaria, Ecuador and Colombia, combined with a shift in local migration policy from the initial reception-oriented approach, towards a longer-term migrant integration and inclusion one.

Migration actors had reached a consensus on the fact that foreigners were settling in Madrid and that their specific needs were to be taken into account. To this end, the Migration Observatory, the Intercultural Social Mediation Service (SEMSI), and the Municipal Coexistence School were set up to adapt the educational system for immigrant students through liaison classrooms, extracurricular activities in schools and others. Coexistence Roundtables were also organised in each district where both locals and immigrants were encouraged to participate. The driving force behind these policy developments was the idea that immigrants were considered city residents, and were to be granted the same rights and duties as any other resident.

After 2010, the effects of the economic crisis and its impact were felt in the decline of immigration and stagnation of migration flows to the city. As well, the cuts in overall public expenditure were also felt in the drastic reduction of the local city budget and resources dedicated to migrant inclusion and integration. As such, previously implemented projects and initiative were dismantled.

Currently, a levelling of migration flows and stability in terms of percentage of foreign residents is observed.

Furthermore, the following municipal policies and local developments are identified as the most relevant with regards to impact on migration:

- The real estate boom attracted large numbers of immigrants at the end of the 1990s and early 2000s
- A mass regularisation campaign in 2005 providing 700,000 people with legal residency
- The possibility for illegally residing residents to be granted residency as stipulated in Article 31 (4) of the Aliens Law 4/2000 and further developed by Article 45 (2) of the Regulation of the Aliens Law, allowing the granting of residence permits on the basis of family, social or employment ties in the country.

3.1.1. Immigration to Spain

Table 1 - Population by nationality and country of birth

Year	Nationality	Born in Spain	Foreign born		Total
			Population	Proportion	
2015	Spanish nationality	39,998,632	1,896,106	4.52%	41,894,738
	Foreign nationality	462,818	4,266,826	90.21%	4,729,644
	Total	40,461,450	6,162,932	13.22%	46,624,382
2012	Spanish nationality	40,064,246	1,464,817	3.53%	41,529,063
	Foreign nationality	441,295	5,294,963	92.30%	5,736,258
	Total	40,505,541	6,759,780	14.30%	47,265,321
2009	Spanish nationality	39,965,339	1,131,797	2.75%	41,097,136
	Foreign nationality	314,190	5,334,481	94.44%	5,648,671
	Total	40,279,529	6,466,278	13.83%	46,745,807
2006	Spanish nationality	39,683,051	881,747	2.17%	40,564,798
	Foreign nationality	188,291	3,955,875	95.46%	4,144,166
	Total	39,871,342	4,837,622	10.82%	44,708,964

Source: National Register of Inhabitants, National Institute of Statistics (INE)

Between 2006 and 2011, Spain witnessed an increase of net migration, followed by a decline of immigration rates and foreign born after 2012. This is due to decrease in economic activity that had, until 2007, been the main driving factor of immigration. As of 2008, a decline in job opportunities triggered by the economic crisis trigger an outward movement of migrants from Spain to either countries of origin or other countries within the European Union.

At the same time, many foreign-born acquired the Spanish citizenship, especially those with favourable conditions to naturalisation, such as Latin Americans (see box below).

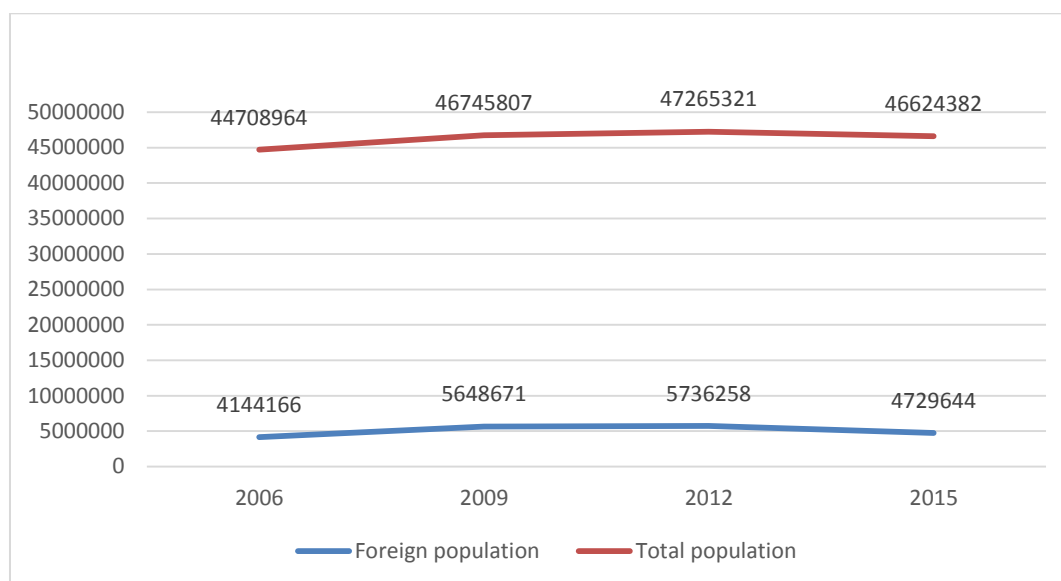
Naturalisation process

The Spanish Civil Code regulates the granting of Spanish nationality. Article 22 sets out the terms and conditions to acquire Spanish nationality by residency which “must be legal, continuous – ten years, or five years in the case of refugees, or two years for nationals from Latin America, Andorra, the Philippines, Equatorial Guinea, Portugal, or Sephardic Jews – and immediately prior to the application. Apart from proving residency, applicants must also prove:

- Good citizenship/good civic conduct, and
- A sufficient degree of integration in Spanish society.

In addition, according to Article 17.1.c of the Spanish Civil Code, those born in Spain of foreign parents are considered Spaniards by birth, should both their parents be without nationality (i.e. stateless), or if neither’s country of nationality can grant their children their citizenship. According to Article 22.3, children born in Spain of foreign parents can acquire Spanish nationality after a year of legal and continuous residency, immediately prior to the application as set out in of the Civil Code. Finally, following Article 20.1.b, a minor can acquire the Spanish nationality should one of their parents acquire it on the basis of a sole declaration (option).

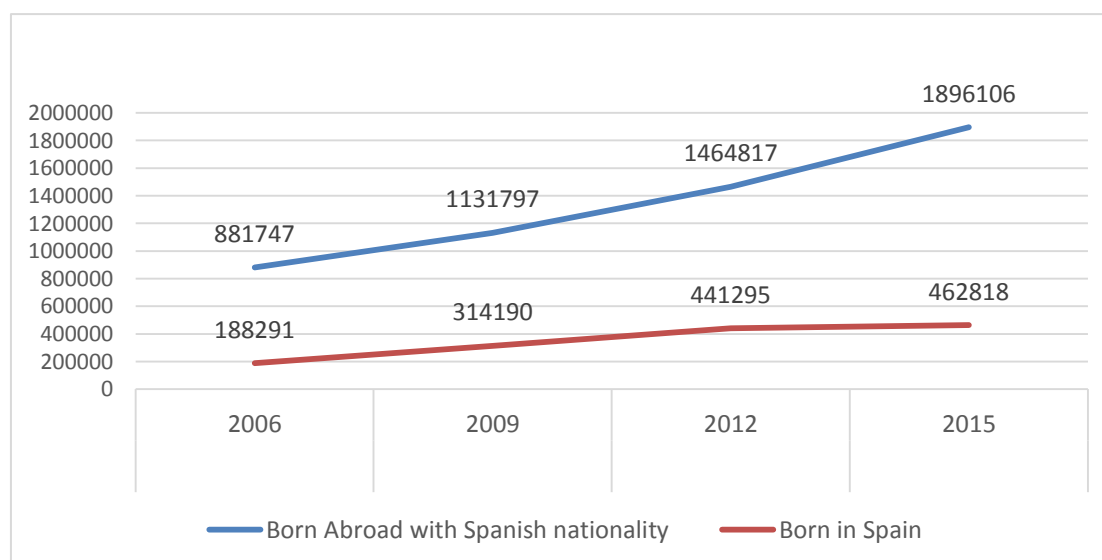
Graph 1 - Evolution of total and foreign populations in Spain



Source: Own elaboration from National Register of Inhabitants, National Institute of Statistics (INE)

This graph shows the role of immigration in Spanish demography, as well as their correlation. Both total and foreign population increased until 2012 and have been declining over the past years following the economic crisis.

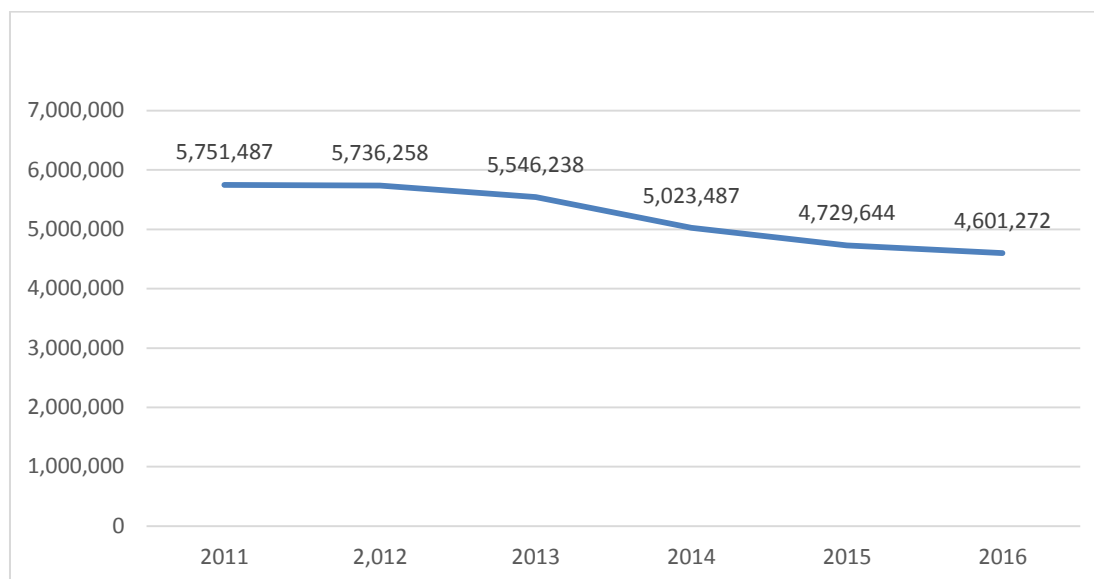
Graph 2 - Evolution of populations born abroad and born in Spain with Spanish nationality



Source: Own elaboration from National Register of Inhabitants, National Institute of Statistics (INE).

If we compare the evolution of foreigners who acquire Spanish nationality and those persons who are born in Spain with Spanish nationality, there are significant results. Both have had an increasing trend. The number of people born in Spain has increased about 2 times and a half (246%), which is a little more than the number of foreigners born abroad (215%)

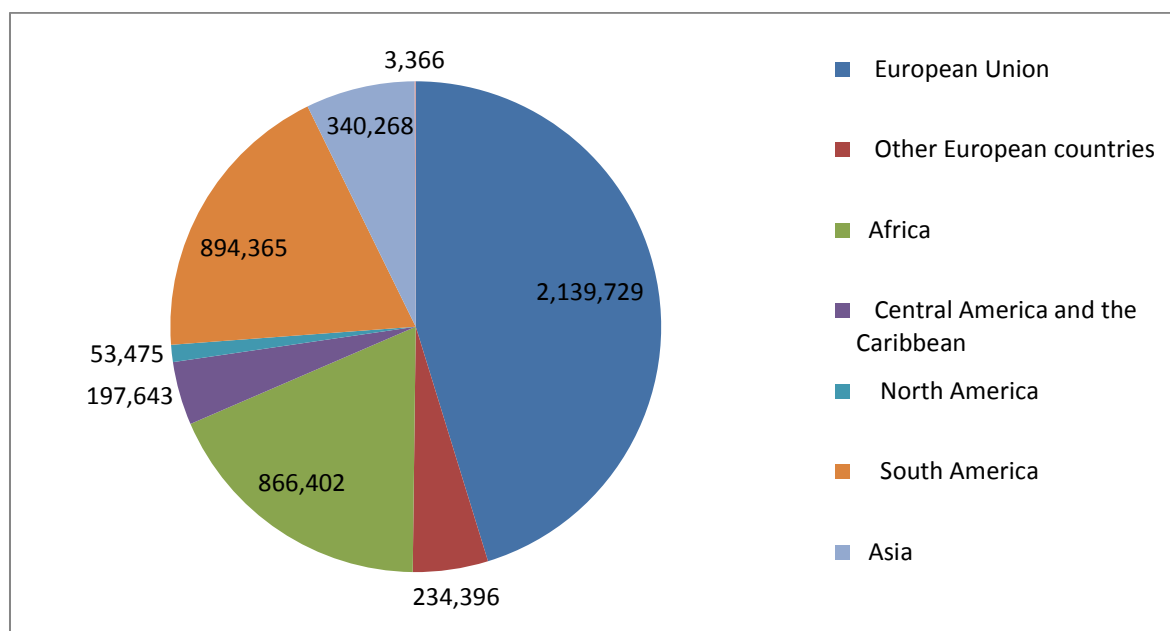
Graph 3 – Evolution of foreign population in Spain 2011-2016



Source: Own elaboration from National Register of Inhabitants, National Institute of Statistics (INE)

This graph illustrates the decrease of foreign population during last 6 years. There are two main explanations: firstly, the decrease is related to the process of naturalisation that has increased significantly in this period and the other is the decreasing rate of immigration, particularly after 2012.

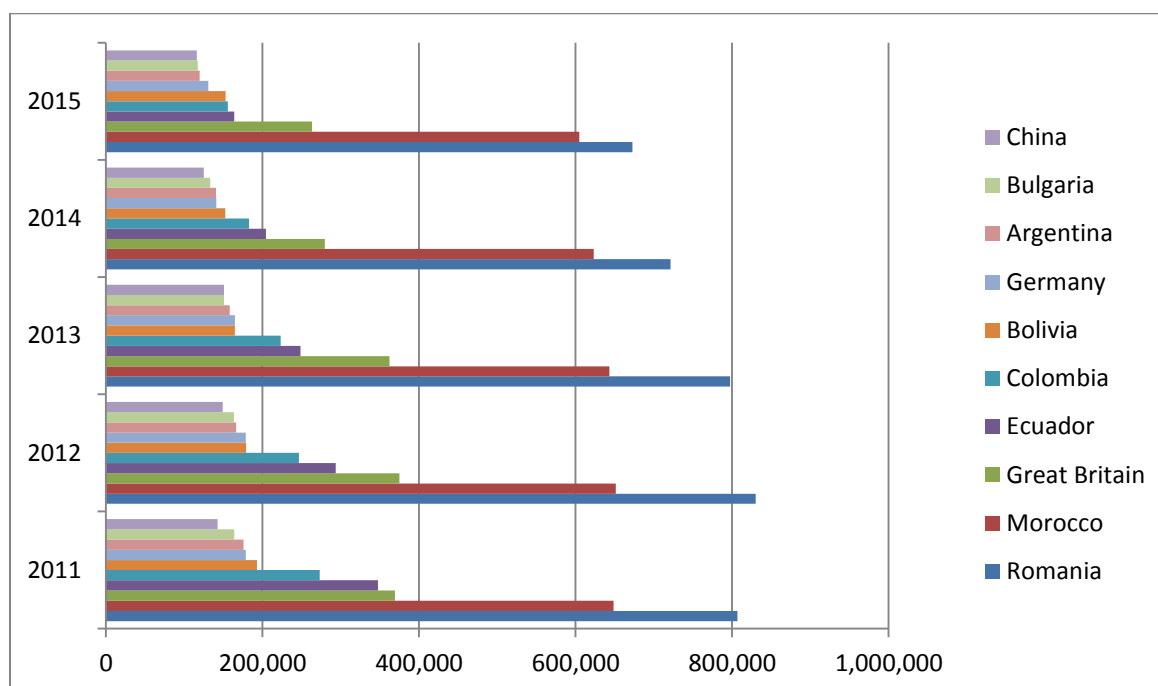
Graph 4 - Foreigners in Spain by region of origin (2015)



Source: Own elaboration from National Register of Inhabitants, National Institute of Statistics (INE)

The majority of foreigners in Spain come from Europe (50.2%), with the highest share from the European Union (45%). The second largest group represented are South American (19%) followed by Africans (18%). It should be noted that South American nationals have an easier access to visas than other nationals, and that many of them residing in Spain have acquired the Spanish nationality and no longer appear in migrant statistics.

Graph 5 – Migrant communities by country of origin



Source: Own elaboration from National Register of Inhabitants, National Institute of Statistics (INE)

Between 2011 to 2015, the top countries of origin in Spain have remained consistent with some changes in importance and ranking among these during this period as demonstrated by graph above.

3.1.2. Spanish emigration

As of 2017, there were 2.4 million⁶ Spanish nationals residing abroad, which represents 3.4 times more than in 2009. A majority of them (63%) live on the American continent, predominantly in Argentina, Venezuela and the USA. Another 34% reside in other European countries (EU and others) mainly in France, Germany and the UK. Both genders are almost equally represented with a slight greater female representation (49% men and 51% women). While most of them (66.8%) were born abroad, 15.3% of Spanish nationals were born in Spain.

3.2. National Migration and Integration Policy

3.2.1. Regional policies

Spain is a state comprised of seventeen autonomous communities (*Comunidades Autónomas* or CC.AA), in addition to the two African autonomous cities (*Ciudades Autónomas*) of Ceuta and Melilla. It is further divided into 50 provinces, reporting to the Provincial Council (*Diputación provincial*), and more than 8,100 municipalities⁷. Each autonomous community has its own parliament and regional government, with wide

⁶ Spanish Residents Abroad Registry (Padrón de Españoles Residentes en el Extranjero, PERE), INE, January 1, 2017: http://www.ine.es/dyngs/INEbase/es/operacion.htm?c=Estadistica_C&cid=1254736177014&idp=1254734710990

⁷ Available at: http://www.cities-localgovernments.org/gold/Upload/country_profile/Spain.pdf

legislative and executive powers. This decentralised administrative structure has a crucial impact on migration and asylum management.

The central administration oversees policy-making in the fields of migration and asylum. As such, the Secretary General of Immigration and Emigration (*Secretaría General de Inmigración y Emigración*) of the Ministry for Employment and Social Security (*Ministerio de Empleo y Seguridad Social*) are the two authorities responsible for immigration and emigration policies, as well as for the migrant integration via the General Directorate for Migrations – (*Dirección General de Migraciones*).

The autonomous communities are mainly responsible of the socio-economic, cultural and educational aspects of integration policies, such as housing for asylum seekers, social and labour integration programmes as well as the situation of certain vulnerable groups such as unaccompanied minors. Since 2001, several autonomous communities have introduced their own Plans for Immigrant Social Integration (*Planes para la Integración Social de los Inmigrantes*)⁸. The plans, with a period of validity between two and four years, define the regional policies aimed at immigrant and refugee populations, understanding integration as a bilateral process that involves the immigrant and the host society. They cover areas such as education, health, family, youth, housing, and gender, and translate an understanding of integration as a bilateral process involving both immigrant host communities. Despite shared features, the specificities of each regional plan may have resulted in differing levels of access to certain regional services such as health, social or educational resources for migrants, and their overall levels of integration⁹.

The Plan for Social Integration of the Madrid Autonomous Community, 2009-2012 (*Plan de Integración de la Comunidad de Madrid*) discontinued due to impact of the economic crisis on the national integration plans.

3.2.2. National policies

According to the 2015 Migrant Integration Policy Index (MIPEX)¹⁰, Spain ranks 11 out of 38 countries on integration policies with a score of 61, which is the EU15 average score. One of the weakest policy fields identified was anti-discrimination policies, partly due to budget cuts introduced in 2012, when the Fund for Integration of Immigrants was suspended. Budget reductions

That same year, 2012, migrants in irregular situation were restricted access to universal health¹¹. The decision was highly criticised and an amendment introduced in 2015, expanding access to primary health assistance beyond emergency services to all immigrants, irrespective of their status, with or without a Health Insurance Card (*Tarjeta Sanitaria*), as long as they could prove they had been residing in the country for 6 months or more.

⁸ <http://www.migrarconderechos.es/legislationMastertable/legislacion/planesintegrales>

⁹ Available at: http://extranjeros.empleo.gob.es/es/ObservatorioPermanenteInmigracion/Publicaciones/fichas/archivos/OPI_30.pdf

¹⁰ The Migrant Integration Policy Index (MIPEX) is a unique tool measuring migrant integration policies in all EU Member States, Australia, Canada, Iceland, Japan, South Korea, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey and the USA, and allows the evaluation and comparison of government's policies and actions for migrant integration: <http://www.mipex.eu/spain>.

¹¹ Real Decreto-ley 16/2012, de medidas urgentes para garantizar la sostenibilidad del Sistema Nacional de Salud y mejorar la calidad y seguridad de sus prestaciones. BOE N. 98:31278-312 (24 de abril de 2012).

The Strategic Plan for Citizenship and Integration 2011-2014 (*Plan Estratégico de Ciudadanía e Integración* - PEI)¹² builds on key drivers for successful integration diversity management policies such as the participatory design of the integration strategy and the promotion of social cohesion policies and diversity management. Furthermore, PEI 2011-2014 enabled the mainstreaming of integration through other public policies, namely employment, education and housing. The plan was not renewed and has not been evaluated to date.

Actions envisaged under PEI 2011-2014 were not implemented, mainly due to budgetary cuts implemented by the Spanish government during the last years of the economic crisis with the budget of EUR 308.5 million allocated for the Directorate General for Immigrant Integration in 2009 being significantly reduced¹³.

Beyond migrant integration, the National Action Plan on Social Inclusion 2013-2016 (*Plan Nacional de Acción para la Inclusión Social*)¹⁴ specifically focuses on vulnerable families and children and was allocated a budget of EUR 136.6 billion. It also outlines several measures aiming at meeting the basic social needs of migrants and their descendants, as well as improving the effectiveness of their protection system, based on actions promoting equal treatment and non-discrimination of immigrants, improving management and quality systems in the implementation of integration programmes.

Asylum policy

The Asylum and Refuge Office of the Ministry of Interior (*Oficina de Asilo y Refugio del Ministerio del Interior* - OAR) processes asylum applications, while the Sub-Department for Immigrant Integration (*Subdirección General de Integración de los Inmigrantes*) at the Ministry for Employment and Social Security, is in charge of the refugee reception process. A total of 5,136 reception places are divided between reception centres managed by the Spanish government and those managed by NGOs. On the one hand, the government-managed Refugee Reception Centres (*Centros de acogida de refugiados* - CAR) and the Immigrant Temporary Stay Centres (*Centros de estancia temporal para inmigrantes* - CETI) located in Ceuta and Melilla, are conceived as first-reception centres to provide to up to 416 immigrants basic social assistance for 6 to 12 months.

The Ministry for Employment and Social Security subcontracts NGOs, such as ACCEM, CEAR or the Spanish Red Cross, to provide temporary housing to up to 4,720 refugees¹⁵, in addition to health care, social and primary psychological care, language courses, social and labour insertion, legal counselling, and financial support.

Besides, Spain developed a National Resettlement Programme (*Programa Nacional de Reasentamiento*) in 2013 in cooperation with the EU and UNHCR to resettle 127 Syrian refugees from Jordanian refugee camps, and committed in 2015 to the relocation of refugees

¹² http://extranjeros.empleo.gob.es/es/Programas_Integracion/Plan_estrategico2011/pdf/PEI-2011_2014.pdf

¹³ http://www.foroinmigracion.es/es/MANDATO-FORO-20102013/DocumentosAprobados/Informes/INFORME_ESTADO_SITUACION_2013_6_noviembre_2013.pdf

¹⁴ Available at: http://www.msssi.gob.es/ssi/familiasInfancia/inclusionSocial/docs/PlanNacionalAccionInclusionSocial_2013_2016.pdf

¹⁵ This figure from the time of drafting this report may have significantly increased as a result of the refugee crisis

from Italy and Greece, in the framework of the EU relocation scheme. As of January 2018, 205 were relocated from Italy and 1,123 from Greece¹⁶.

Vulnerable migrants

In order to assist irregular migrants, and prevent social exclusion of newcomers and the most vulnerable, the Ministry for Employment and Social Security developed a Humanitarian Programme (*Programa Humanitario*)¹⁷ consisting of:

- Accommodation provided to immigrants coming from Immigrant Detention Centres (*Centro de Internamiento de Extranjeros*), and the already mentioned Centres for Temporary Stay for Immigrants (CETI), as well as to those in socially vulnerable situations or at risk of social exclusion, and
- Financial support covering basic needs, such as food, transportation, clothing, health care and education.

Furthermore, the Comprehensive Plan to combating trafficking and sexual exploitation in woman and girls 2015-2018¹⁸ was approved by the Spanish Council of Ministers (*Consejo de Ministros*) on 18 September 2015 to provide better assistance and protection to the victims of trafficking. It outlines mechanisms such as the drafting of guidelines for the identification of potential victims of trafficking and sexual exploitation, with the contribution of specialised NGOs, and the implementation of specific measures improving responses to cases of increased vulnerability (disability, child victims, victims with minor or disabled children, and other situations).

¹⁶ https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/press-material/docs/state_of_play_-_relocation_en.pdf

¹⁷ <http://extranjeros.empleo.gob.es/es/atencionhumanitaria/>

¹⁸ http://www.msssi.gob.es/va/ssi/violenciaGenero/tratadeMujeres/planIntegral/DOC/Plan_Integral_Trata_18_Septiembre2015_2018.pdf

3.3. Institutional Framework

Actor		Description of competences
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation (<i>Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores y Cooperación</i>)		International relations and policies, development and cooperation, coordination with other government bodies for a consistent exterior action
Ministry of Interior (<i>Ministerio de Interior</i>)		Security policies, migratory control and asylum policies
Ministry of Justice (<i>Ministerio de Justicia</i>)		Naturalisation and granting of Spanish citizenship
Ministry of Treasury and Public Administration (<i>Ministerio de Hacienda y Función Pública</i>)		Responsible of the Provincial Foreign Affairs Offices
Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID) (<i>La Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (AECID)</i>)		Promotion, management and execution of Spain's international development and cooperation strategy aiming at fighting poverty and the promotion of sustainable human development
Ministry of Employment and Social Security (<i>Ministerio de Empleo y Seguridad Social</i>)	Ministry of Employment and Social Security (<i>Ministerio de Empleo y Seguridad Social</i>)	Employment, social security, immigration, labour hygiene and inspection
	The General Secretary for Immigration and Emigration (<i>Secretaría General de Inmigración y Emigración</i>)	Immigration and emigration policies, migrant integration, notably through the General Directorate of Migrations (<i>Dirección General de Migraciones</i>)
	Provincial Offices for Foreigners (<i>Oficinas Provinciales d'Extranjeros</i>)	Residence and work permits, reports to the Secretary General of Immigration and Emigration
	Public Employment Service (<i>Servicio de Empleo Público</i>)	Regularisation of migrant workers' situations (no specific services to migrants)
	Spanish Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia - OBERAXE (<i>Observatorio español del racismo y la xenofobia</i>)	Monitoring and analysis of the state of racism and xenophobia and of future trends, awareness activities on the promotion of equal treatment, non-discrimination, the fight against racism and xenophobia, collaboration with public and private, national and international key stakeholders related to the prevention and combating of racism and xenophobia. It reports to the Secretary General of Immigration and Emigration.
Forum for the Social Integration of Immigrants (<i>Foro para la Integración Social de los Inmigrantes</i>)		Informative, advisory and consultative body working on improving migrant participation and integration and representing stakeholders such as migrant associations, NGOs, trade unions and public (central, regional and local) administrations
Sectorial Conference on Immigration (<i>Conferencia Sectorial de la Migración</i>)		Platform promoting dialogue and cooperation between central, regional and local authorities for better and coherent migrant integration policies

3.4. Regional and International Cooperation¹⁹

International Instrument	Date of signature	Date of ratification	Reservations	Source
Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, 1951	22/07/1978	14/08/1978	No	AR, EN, ES, FR
Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees, 1967				
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, 1965		13/09/1968 (Accession)	<i>Spain recognises the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals within the jurisdiction of Spain claiming to be victims of violations by the Spanish State of any of the rights set forth in that Convention. Such competence shall be accepted only after appeals to national jurisdiction bodies have been exhausted, and must be exercised within three months following the date of the final judicial decision.</i>	AR, EN, ES, FR
Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation		22/07/2010	No	EN, FR
Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	24/09/2009	23/09/2010 (Accession)	<i>Spain declares that, according to Article 5, paragraph 2, the Human Rights Committee shall not consider any communication from an individual unless it has ascertained that the same matter has not been or is not being examined under another procedure of international investigation or settlement.</i>	AR, EN, ES, FR
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966	28/09/1976	27/04/1977	<i>Spain declares that, under the provisions of Article 41, it recognises the competence of the Human Rights Committee to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Covenant.</i>	AR, EN, ES, FR
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966	28/09/1976	27/04/1977	No	AR, EN, ES, FR
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, 1979	17/07/1980	05/01/1984	<i>The ratification of the Convention by Spain shall not affect constitutional provisions concerning succession to the Spanish Crown.</i>	AR, EN, ES, FR
Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989	26/01/1990	06/12/1990	<i>1. Spain understands that Article 21.d may never be construed to permit financial benefits other than those needed to cover strictly necessary expenditure which may have arisen from the adoption of children residing in another country 2. Spain wishing to make common</i>	AR, EN, ES, FR

¹⁹ Includes relevant international agreements, protocols and conventions signed and ratified: <http://hrlibrary.umn.edu/research/ratification-spain.html>, <http://ask.un.org/faq/14594>

			<i>cause with those States and humanitarian organisations which have manifested their disagreement with the content of the Article 38.2-3, also wishes to express its disagreement with the age limit fixed therein which appears insufficient, by permitting the recruitment and participation in armed conflict of children having attained the age of fifteen years.</i>	
International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families, 1990		<i>Not ratified</i>	N/A	AR,EN,ES,FR
Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity, 2001		18/12/2006	N/A	AR,EN,ES,FR
Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949 (C097)		21/03/1967	N/A	AR,EN,ES,FR
Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (C105)		06/11/1967	N/A	AR,EN,ES,FR
Migration Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975 (C143)		<i>Not ratified</i>	N/A	AR,EN,ES,FR
Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (C189)		<i>Not ratified</i>	N/A	AR,EN,ES,FR
Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, 2005		18/12/2006	N/A	AR,EN,ES,FR
Convention against Discrimination in Education, 1960		20/08/1969	<i>Reservations to this Convention shall not be permitted</i>	AR,EN,ES,FR
Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87)		20/04/1977	N/A	AR,EN,ES,FR
Status of Stateless (<i>Estatuto de Apatridia</i>)	24/04/1997	12/05/1997	<i>Spain makes considers that it is limited by the provisions of Article 29.1 only in the case of stateless persons who reside in the territory of the Contracting States.</i>	ES
Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, 1984	4/02/1985	21/10/1987	<p>1. Spain recognises, according to Article 21.1, the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that the Spanish State is not fulfilling its obligations under this Convention. It is Spain's understanding that, pursuant to the above-mentioned article, such communications shall be accepted and processed only if they come from a State Party, which has made a similar declaration.</p> <p>2. Spain recognises, according to Article 22.1, that the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications sent by, or on behalf of, persons subject to Spanish jurisdiction who claim to be victims of a violation by the Spanish State of the provisions of the Convention. Such communications must be consistent with the provisions of the above-</p>	AR,EN,ES,FR

			<i>mentioned article and, in particular, of its paragraph 5.</i>	
European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	26/11/1987	02/05/1989	No	EN , ES , FR
United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime	13/12/2000	01/03/2002	No	AR , EN , ES , FR
Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children	13/12/2000	01/03/2002	No	AR , EN , ES , FR
Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms	24/11/1977	04/10/1979 <i>Reservation</i>	No	AR , EN , ES , FR

Spain has intensified its cooperation with some of the main countries of origin and transit of migrants, which have key implications on migration policies, migrant integration the integration of some of the immigrant communities, in the framework of multilateral and bilateral agreements.

The Foreign Service Act (chapter II - fields of Action outside of the State External Action, Article 23), sets Spain's external action in the field of emigration and immigration which aims at safeguarding the economic and social rights of Spanish workers, ensuring orderly migratory flows to Spain, and reinforcing the fight against irregular immigration, with a specific focus on Europe, Latin America and the Mediterranean.

Given Spain's focus on integration policies, reference should be made to the multilateral and bilateral agreements signed on social security and on dual citizenship (*Convenios de doble nacionalidad*)²⁰, as well as the bilateral agreements on reciprocal participation in municipal elections and/or the youth mobility exchanges (*Convenios de movilidad de jóvenes*)²¹. As such, Spain signed bilateral agreements²² on labour migration regulations and management²³, on the readmission of irregular migrants²⁴ and cooperation agreements on immigration²⁵.

Currently, Spain has signed six bilateral agreements on the regulation and management of labour migration flows²⁶ i.e. the ones addressing the collective hiring of seasonal workers. These include: Ukraine - 2009, Colombia - 2001, Ecuador - 2001, Morocco - 2001, Mauritania -2007, Dominican Republic - 2001²⁷. A cooperation agreement was concluded with Mexico in 2014²⁸ in order to ease migration between the two countries, entry and stay of their respective nationals, and particularly of investors, entrepreneurs, highly qualified professionals, researchers and their families, highlighting the mutual economic interests of the two countries.

²⁰ Full list: http://extranjeros.empleo.gob.es/es/normativa/internacional/doble_nacionalidad/index.html

²¹ Full list: http://extranjeros.empleo.gob.es/es/normativa/internacional/movilidad_jovenes/index.html

²² Full list: http://extranjeros.empleo.gob.es/es/normativa/internacional/flujos_migratorios/

²³ See for instance: <http://arbor.revistas.csic.es/index.php/arbor/article/viewArticle/2091/2697>

²⁴ Full list: <http://extranjeros.empleo.gob.es/es/normativa/internacional/readmision/index.html>

²⁵ Full list: http://extranjeros.empleo.gob.es/es/normativa/internacional/marco_cooperacion/index.html

²⁶ <http://arbor.revistas.csic.es/index.php/arbor/article/viewArticle/2091/2697>. Hyperlink was accessed 20th October 2016.

²⁷ http://extranjeros.empleo.gob.es/es/normativa/internacional/flujos_migratorios/. Hyperlink was accessed 20th October 2016.

²⁸ <http://www.mecd.gob.es/prensa-mecd/actualidad/2014/06/20140609-mexico.html>

These agreements are supported by police cooperation agreements with Morocco, Mauritania, Algeria and Nigeria, among others, ensuring a greater control of irregular migration. Similarly, Spain is party to the Mobility Partnerships signed between EU countries and Tunisia, Morocco and Cape Verde, which include visa facilitations and readmission agreements. While the government aimed at optimising the impact of migration on development policies, these agreements were strongly contested by human rights defenders specifically concerning returns and readmissions.

Linking up migration to development, the 4th Master Plan of the Spanish Cooperation 2013-2016 addresses immigration in line with the EU Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) and the Tripartite Agreement with the AECID, the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation.

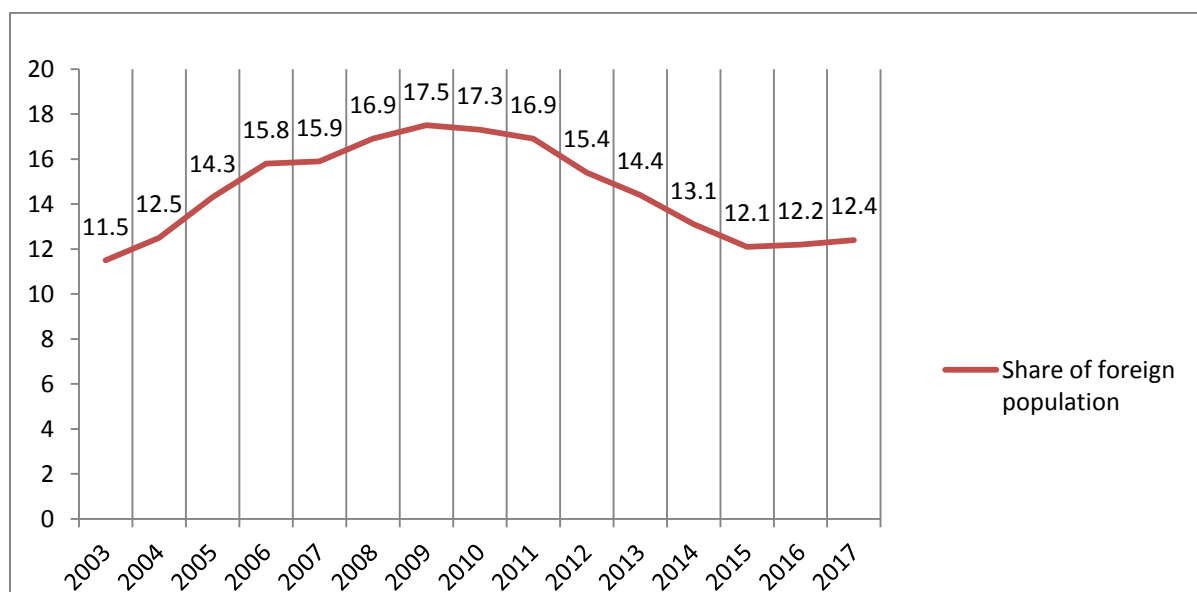
4. City Context

4.1. Overview of Migration Patterns in Madrid

Over the last decade, immigration has contributed to a demographic boom in Madrid. This is most apparent in the first decade of the 21st century when the total number of foreign residents in the city increased from 100,163 in January 2000 (approximately 3%) to 563,897 in July 2010 (17%). Since then, although the economic crisis has impacted on lower rates of reception of migrants, the proportion of foreign residents has remained steady at around 12 % of the total population of Madrid City (3,165 million persons).

The share of foreign population has fluctuated over the last decade to stabilise itself since 2015.

Graph 6 - Share of the foreign population in Madrid

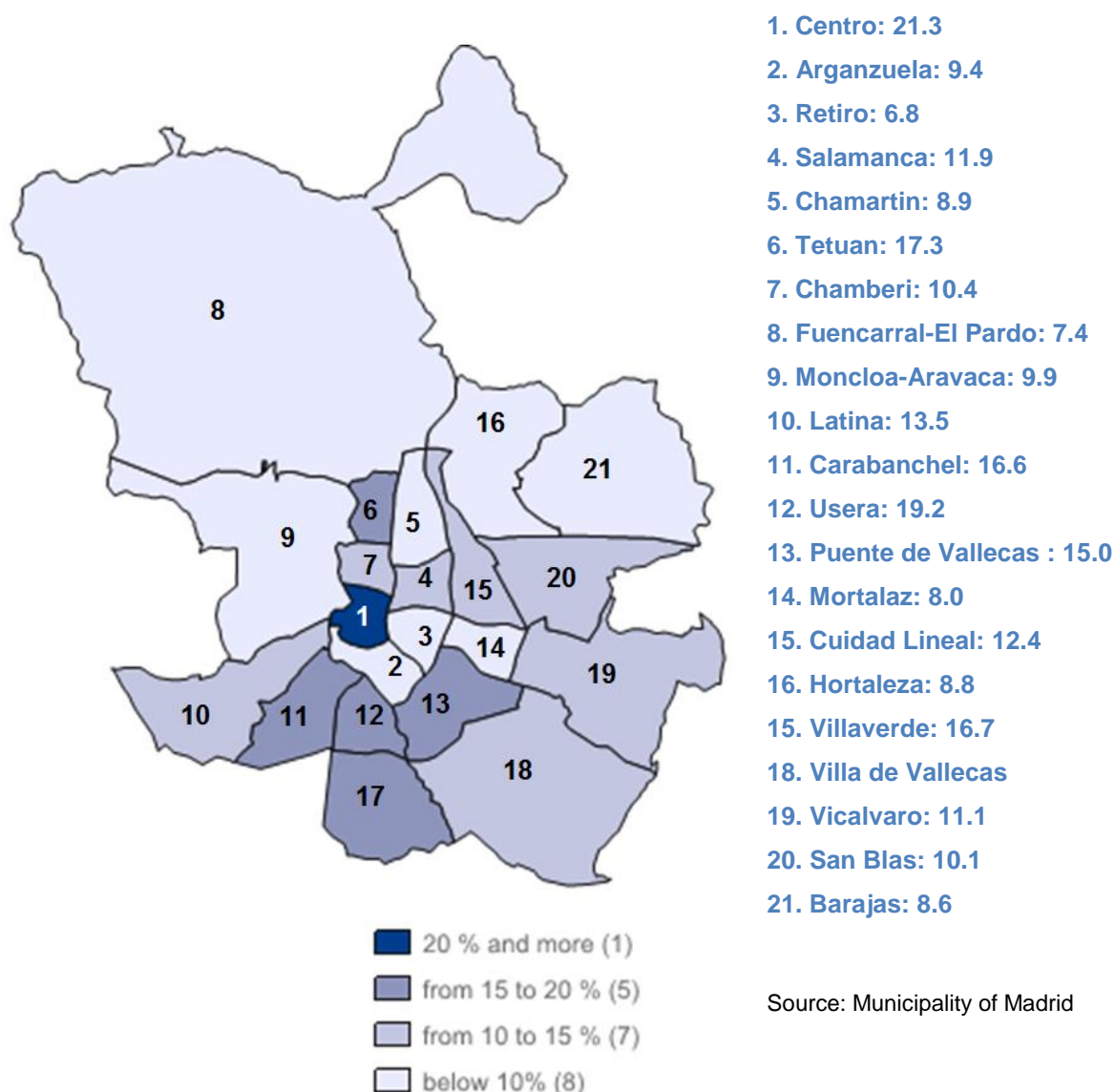


Source: Municipality of Madrid

Although the impact of the economic crisis is notable, administrative proceedings have also significantly influenced the evolution of Madrid's foreign population. In effect, the 2017 revision of the municipal registry indicates that the registration of 14,435 non-EU foreigners had expired²⁹. Besides, in 2016 21,209 foreigners acquired the Spanish citizenship on the basis of their residency in the country, while 7,350 other were granted citizenship for other reasons³⁰.

The foreign population is unevenly distributed among the city's 21 districts, is mainly concentrated in the districts of Centro (21.3%), Usera (19.2 %) and Tetuán (17.3%)³¹.

Figure 1 - Share of foreigners per district (2017)



Source: Municipality of Madrid

²⁹ 2017 PMH Revision: <https://diario.madrid.es/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/Padron-2017.pdf>
 Foreigners without a residence permit should renew their registration every 2 years.

³⁰ Data valid for the autonomous community of Madrid: <http://ine.es/jaxiT3/Tabla.htm?t=15083&L=0>

³¹ <http://portalestadistico.com/municipioencifras/?pn=madrid&pc=ZTV21&idp=13&idpl=1300&idioma=eng>

4.2 Local Migration Policy

The Madrid City Council manages a large panel of municipal competences³², namely urbanism, environment, drinking water supply, road infrastructure, attention to social exclusion, social services, parks, libraries, local police, traffic, promotion of economic and trade activities, graveyards, protection of public health, promotion of sport and leisure, promotion of culture and education, taxation and citizen participation, among others.

Despite Madrid's special status as Spain's capital city, there are no specific competences granted to the city in this regard³³. However the City Council is responsible for delegated powers, transferred from national and regional (autonomous communities) to the city, such as housing management. Migration specifically falls under the responsibility of the Department for Equity, Social Rights and Employment (*Area de Gobierno de Equidad, Derechos Sociales y Empleo*) of Madrid City Council³⁴.

4.2.1 Integration, diversity and migrants' rights policies

Due to the lack of national strategies for migrant integration since 2011 (see 3.2.2), local policy instruments have emerged since then. The Government Action Plan 2015-2019 (*Plan de Acción de Gobierno 2015-2019*)³⁵ is based on six objectives, including combatting inequality through strengthened local action, following the current municipal decentralisation policy. As such, in 2016 investments directed to districts have increased by 64% (for a total amount of EUR 586 million). Furthermore, in the framework of the Strategic Subsidy Plan 2016-2018 (*Plan Estratégico de Subvenciones 2016-2018*)³⁶ adopted by the Department for Equity, Social Rights and Employment, non-profit organisations are granted subsidies for implementing social action projects promoting social cohesion and intercultural coexistence, facilitating integration and preventing conflicts at local level.

The city of Madrid also benefits from European-funded national and regional programmes to address a variety of local challenges³⁷. Since 2015, the city received an allocation of EUR 1 billion from the Sustainable Development Operational Programme (POCS), ERDF 2014-2020 developed by the Ministry of Finance and Public Administration. The national

³² According to Articles 25-28 of the Law 7/1985 on the Local Government Regulation: <https://www.boe.es/buscar/act.php?id=BOE-A-1985-5392>

³³ Law 22/2006 on Capital and Madrid's Special Regime: <https://www.boe.es/buscar/doc.php?id=BOE-A-2006-12057>

³⁴ According to the Mayoral Decree of 13 June 2015 on the Structure of the Madrid City Council Administration: <http://www.madrid.es/UnidadesDescentralizadas/PerfilContratante/Contenidos/Junio2015/20150613%20DECRETO%20.pdf>

³⁵ Government Action Plan 2015-2019: <http://www.madrid.es/UnidadesDescentralizadas/UDCMedios/noticias/2016/07Julio/05%20Martes/NotasdePrensa/DebateEstadoCiudad/ficheros/ACCI%C3%93N%20DE%20GOBIERNO.pdf>

³⁶ Subsidy Strategic Plan 2016-2018: <http://www.madrid.es/UnidadesDescentralizadas/AdministracionElectronica/Colecciones/PlanesEstrategicosAreas/PlanEstrategicoSubvEquidadDSyEmpleo2016-2018.pdf>

³⁷ Spain, European Funding in the Madrid City Council, Official Website of Madrid City Council, available at: <http://www.madrid.es/portales/munimadrid/es/Inicio/Ayuntamiento/Hacienda/Fondoseuropeos?vgnextfmt=default&vgnextoid=c3fa00514bd0e310VgnVCM2000000c205a0aRCRD&vgnnextchannel=5b2a171c30036010VgnVCM100000dc0ca8c0RCRD&idCapitulo=6906702>

programme aims at developing sustainable urban development strategies at local level, in cities with a population of more than 20,000. Additionally the Madrid Operational Programme 2014-2020 (*Programa Operativo de Madrid*, 2014-2020) managed by the autonomous community of Madrid supports local communities in cities of more than 35,000 inhabitants with an allocation of EUR 57.5 million.

4.2.2 Mainstreaming of migration in local planning

Although the situation of immigrants depends on state laws, measures to support their reception and integration are for the most part taken by local and regional administrations.

Madrid has opted (more or less successfully) for an intercultural integration approach and alternative models such as multiculturalism or pro-assimilation. This approach grants foreigners access to resources, rights and duties to level up their situation to that of other citizens. EU- and non EU-Migrants have access to social services in the same conditions as nationals, as long as they are properly registered in the municipal registry and comply with identification requirements. The extension of these services may differ, according to the administrative status of the applicant, if regional or national laws also apply to these resources (e.g. Housing Rental Contracts are under national legislation and regular administrative situation is compulsory, even for Public Housing contracts). In this regard, the Municipal Information and Orientation Offices for Migrant Integration (*Oficina Municipal de Información y Orientación para la Integración de Población Inmigrante*) provides comprehensive information on administrative formalities, such as registration, health care card, family reunification, regularisation, schooling, nationality or recognition of qualification.

This approach requires the constitution of a “madrileña” society contributing to consolidating a sense of belonging in Madrid. Therefore, tools promoting and improving coexistence have been adopted over the years.

The Madrid Plan for Social and Cross Cultural Togetherness (*Plan Madrid de Convivencia Social e Intercultural*)³⁸, adopted in 2004 and reinforced in 2012 was based on key principles:

- the universal access to rights such as health care and education;
- the active integration of migrants, undertaken through reception facilities and access to language courses, information, labour integration, legal assistance and access to the public services;
- intercultural living together with establishment of bodies and mechanisms for citizen participation ensured by citizen participation. Along these lines, round-table discussions by districts (*Mesas de Diálogo y Convivencia distritales*) and the Madrid Forum on Dialogue and Coexistence (*Foro Madrid de Diálogo y Convivencia*) were implemented.

³⁸ Madrid Plan for Social and Cross Cultural Living Together (*Plan Madrid de Convivencia Social e Intercultural*): <http://www.madrid.es/UnidadesDescentralizadas/Inmigracion/EspInformativos/MadridConvive/Present/Ficheros/II%20Plan%20Madrid%2009%20WEB.pdf>

Although the Madrid Plan was not renewed, many of these lines of actions and instruments have been maintained over time. Created in 2007, the Madrid Forum on Dialogue and Coexistence remains currently operational. The Forum is composed of 68 members representing immigrant associations, support agencies and other social organisation working in the city. The Plenary Session of this Forum, which is the top decision-making body, meets at least once every quarter. Additionally, specific measures were implemented targeting social participation and combatting racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and intolerance. The Anti-Discrimination Agency and the Legal Assistance Group Against Racism were launched in 2008 and the Service of Legal Guidance on Immigration Matters and Racism, Xenophobia, Homophobia and Transphobia Cases provides free legal assistance on cases of racism and xenophobia and criminal proceedings related to racism in Madrid.

Finally, the Madrid City Council Human Rights Strategic Plan 2017-2019 (*Plan Estratégico de de Derechos Humanos del Ayuntamiento de Madrid*)³⁹ aims to implement a human rights-based approach into all municipal policies and development initiatives. It was elaborated with the active participation of 219 organisations and was also subject to citizen consultation on the Madrid City Council website *decide.madrid.es*.

4.2.3 Good practices

Four specific programmes are mentioned below due to their special relevance. Further good practices in the areas of education, employment, housing and protection against discrimination are listed in section 6.

*Intercultural Community Project (Proyecto de Intervención Comunitaria Intercultural, ICI)*⁴⁰

Developed by the Madrid City Council and *La Caixa* Foundation (*Fundación La Caixa*) in different districts and neighbourhoods, the project aims at generating a model for social intervention that:

- promotes local development and improves the lives of all people;
- trains local populations to address the opportunities, challenges and problems of today's world;
- prevents and reverses situations of social conflict towards intercultural civic coexistence.

The project is currently implemented in the districts of Ciudad Lineal (neighbourhoods of Concepcion, Pueblo Nuevo and San Pascual), Centro (neighbourhood of Universidad), Villaverde (San Cristóbal de los Ángeles) and in Vicálvaro and Villa de Vallecas (Cañada Real). It articulates fields shared responsibilities, builds upon a wealth of experience in social service and thus ensures sustainability. Under the Intercultural Community Project, *La Caixa* foundation has commissioned three studies on local intercultural coexistence mapping out the situation in the different districts and tracking progresses⁴¹.

³⁹ Madrid City Council Human Rights Strategic Plan 2017-2019: http://www.madrid.es/UnidadWeb/Contenidos/Descriptivos/ficheros/PlanDDHH_Madrid.pdf

⁴⁰ Intercultural Community Project: <https://obrasociallacaixa.org/es/pobreza-accion-social/interculturalidad-y-cohesion-social/proyecto-de-intervencion-comunitaria-intercultural/que-hacemos>

⁴¹ Encuesta sobre convivencia social e interculturalidad en territorios de alta diversidad: <https://obrasociallacaixa.org/es/pobreza-accion-social/interculturalidad-y-cohesion-social/proyecto-de-intervencion-comunitaria-intercultural/encuesta-sobre-convivencia>

*Intercultural Coexistence Service in Barrios Neighbourhood (Servicio de Convivencia Intercultural en Barrios)*⁴²

Initiated by the Department for Equity, Social Rights and Employment, Intercultural Coexistence Service is a municipal service managed by the association La Rueca. It deploys intercultural mediators to foster conflict resolution between communities at the neighbourhood level. The mediator jointly identifies local needs with the targeted community through participatory diagnosis. One of the initiatives implemented, in the framework of a project on public space management in the district of San Blas, is the celebration of an Intercultural Day on July 24 organised by the different local communities.

*Diversity Management Unit (Unidad de Gestión de la Diversidad)*⁴³

Designed by the Directorate Plan for the Municipal Police in March 2016, the Diversity Management Unit is a unit of the Municipal Police in charge of hate crimes and incidents. It designs prevention and evaluation plans, protocols, collaborates with other police units, provides training to officers as well as and care and guidance to victims of hate crimes and incidents. In addition, the unit develops a georeferenced registry of the attacks, and investigates at the request of other agencies. It offers a 24h emergency service.

*Municipal Campaign against the Cold (Campaña del Frío)*⁴⁴

This programme, developed by the City Council of Madrid in the framework of the Municipal Program of Attention to Homeless People, reinforces the social and sanitary services (namely emergency shelters) through additional premises and services available to homeless and rough sleepers during the coldest winter months (November to March). The NGO Accem has been in charge of the programme since the winter 2012/2013. In 2016/2017, a total of 1,608 people, of which 1,450 men (90.2%) and 158 women (9.8%), and among which many migrants, benefited from the campaign.

4.3 Institutional Framework

Local government	
Actor	Competences
Mayor	Policy implementation
City Council	Municipal government
District Coordination Council	Body of 21 councillors per district, submitting proposals to the City Council

⁴² Service of Intercultural Coexistence in Neighbourhoods: <http://serviciodeconvivencia.es/>

⁴³ Madrid Diversity Management Unit: https://diario.madrid.es/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/plandirector_version_web_final.pdf

⁴⁴ Municipal Campaign against the Cold: <http://www.madrid.es/UnidadesDescentralizadas/IgualdadDeOportunidades/SamurSocial/NuevoSamurSocial/ficheros/PresentacionCampFrioDocInformativo.pdf>

Department for Equity, Social Rights and Employment	Executive authority over immigration issues, coordination with relevant Directorates General
Directorates General (DGs) for Equity, Social Rights and Employment	Within the above-mentioned Department, 5 DGs are in charge of the department's fields of intervention: Elderly People and Social Services, Education and Youth, Family and Childhood, Trade and Entrepreneurships, and Community Integration & Social Emergency
General Technical Secretary	Facilitating and accelerating the internal procedures of the Department and DGs

Non-governmental organisations active in the field of migration and integration, and funded under the Strategic Subsidy Plan (see 4.2.1)	
Actor	Description
Bar Association of Madrid (<i>Ilustre Colegio de Abogados de Madrid</i>)	Professional association gathering 76,000 lawyers working in the autonomous community of Madrid, it offers specific services to migrants through the Legal Immigration Advice Service (SOGEM) since 2008, financed by the municipality.
Madrid section of the Spanish Red Cross (<i>Asamblea de Madrid de Cruz Roja Española</i>)	Humanitarian organisation of voluntary basis and public interest, the Red Cross works in refugee reception and integration programmes, and provides humanitarian aid. It is mainly funded by the Spanish Government is the main source of financing.
Daughters of Charity of St Vincent de Paul (<i>Hijas de la Caridad de San Vicente de Paúl, provincia de Santa Luisa de Marillac</i>)	Catholic NGO assisting the poor, they are funded by public and private subsidies on top of their own funds.
<i>Mercedarios, Provincia de Castilla, Comunidad de Madrid</i>	Catholic NGO specialised in interventions with migrants and minors. They rely on their own funding as well as on public and private subsidies.
Spanish Refugee Aid Commission (<i>Comisión Española de Ayuda al Refugiado – CEAR</i>)	Refugee aid NGO funded by public and private funds and partner contributions.
Spanish Catholic Association Commission for Migrations (<i>Asociación Comisión Católica Española de Migraciones - Accem</i>)	NGO specialised in assisting vulnerable groups such as migrants, refugees and people at risk of social exclusion, and funded via public and private subsidies.
La Rueca, Cultural and Social Association (<i>La Rueca, Asociación Social y Cultural</i>)	Non-profit association working with vulnerable groups on educational intervention, promoting youth as agents of social change, developing professional skills, and mainly funded by public and private subsidies.
Paideia NGO, Association for the Integration of Minors (<i>Asociación para la Integración del Menor</i>)	Non-profit association aiming to protect and integrate children, and specifically working on child protection, education and social work, and international cooperation. Its main sources of funding are private subsidies.

Other relevant actors	
Actor	Description
<i>Job Centre (Agencia para el Empleo)</i>	Placement agency approved by the Madrid City Council
Madrid Municipal Housing Company (<i>Empresa Municipal de la Vivienda y Suelo de Madrid, S.A.</i>)	Public Company approved by the Madrid City Council, and in charge of housing and land use
La Caixa foundation	Foundation of the La Caixa savings bank
Fundación Montemadrid	Foundation of the Bankia savings bank specialised in social action, education, culture and environment.

4.3.1 Coordination and Cooperation at City Level

The Department for Equity, Social Rights and Employment Department coordinates:

- the Autonomous Agency for Employment (*Organismo Autónomo Agencia para el Empleo*);
- the *Mercado Central de Abastos de Madrid, S.A.* (MERCAMADRID); and
- the Municipal Housing and Land Enterprise of Madrid (*Empresa Municipal de Vivienda y Suelo de Madrid* - EMVS).

Besides, in the framework of the Subsidy Strategic Plan 2016-2018, the Municipality funds a large network of NGOs working on migrant integration (see above table).

4.3.2 Coordination and cooperation with the regional and national levels

The High Council on Migration Policy (*Consejo Superior de Política de Inmigración*)⁴⁵ coordinates the work of public administrations in the field of migration policy. It is chaired by the head of the State Secretariat for Migration (*Secretaría de Estado de Inmigración y Emigración*) of the Ministry of Employment and Social Security and gathers representatives designated by ministerial departments, the autonomous communities and the Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces (*Federación Española de Municipios y Provincias* - FEMP).

FEMP is a national network of local governments (City, Provincial and Island Councils) that gathers a total of 7,324 partners representing more than 90 % of Spanish local governments. Its main tasks are to represent and lobby for the general interests of local entities as well as the consolidation of the European spirit at local level.

In relation to the coordination of competences with national level institutions, the autonomous community of Madrid can transfer competences to the Madrid City Council

⁴⁵ High Council on Migration Policy: https://www.boe.es/diario_boe/txt.php?id=BOE-A-2001-6821

under the provisions of Law 3/2003, for Covenant Local Development⁴⁶ and Law 2/2003 on the Madrid Regional Government⁴⁷. In this context, the Madrid City Council is responsible to ensure the proper delivery of social services under the mandate of the autonomous community.

In this regard, the Regional Pact for the improvement of living conditions in Cañada Real is illustrative of how this multilevel coordination between region and cities take place. Cañada Real Galiana, a shantytown in the city of Madrid, home to 7,283 people spread out over 2,537 buildings. About 75% of the population living in vulnerable conditions falls under the scope of the Social Housing Agency of the Community of Madrid, as the organisation is responsible of the eradication of shantytowns, relocation, and social integration. The Pact, signed by the Madrid City Council on 17 May 2017, brings together the autonomous community and the municipalities of Madrid, Rivas Vaciamadrid and Coslada, as well as local associations and NGOs. In the framework of this Pact, 150 families have been relocated to other parts of the region.

4.4 International cooperation

Madrid City Council has a long-standing involvement in existing city networks, international initiatives and partnerships such as Eurocities, the International Observatory for Participatory Development, the International Association for Intercultural Education, the Network of European Cities Xarxa FP, International Coalition of Cities Against Racism and the Global Network of Friendly Cities with Elderly People.

⁴⁶ Spain, Ministry of Presidency (*Ministerio de la Presidencia*) (2003) Law 3/2003, for Covenant Local Development (*Ley 3/2003, de 11 de marzo, para el desarrollo del pacto Local*) Press release, 11 March 2003, available at: <https://www.boe.es/buscar/act.php?id=BOE-A-2003-10723>

⁴⁷ Spain, Ministry of Presidency (*Ministerio de la Presidencia*) (2003) Law 2/2003 on the Madrid Regional Government (*Ley 2/2003, de 11 de marzo, de Administración Local de la Comunidad de Madrid*) Press release, 29 May 2003, available at: <https://www.boe.es/buscar/pdf/2003/BOE-A-2003-10722-consolidado.pdf>

5. Immigration Situation in Madrid

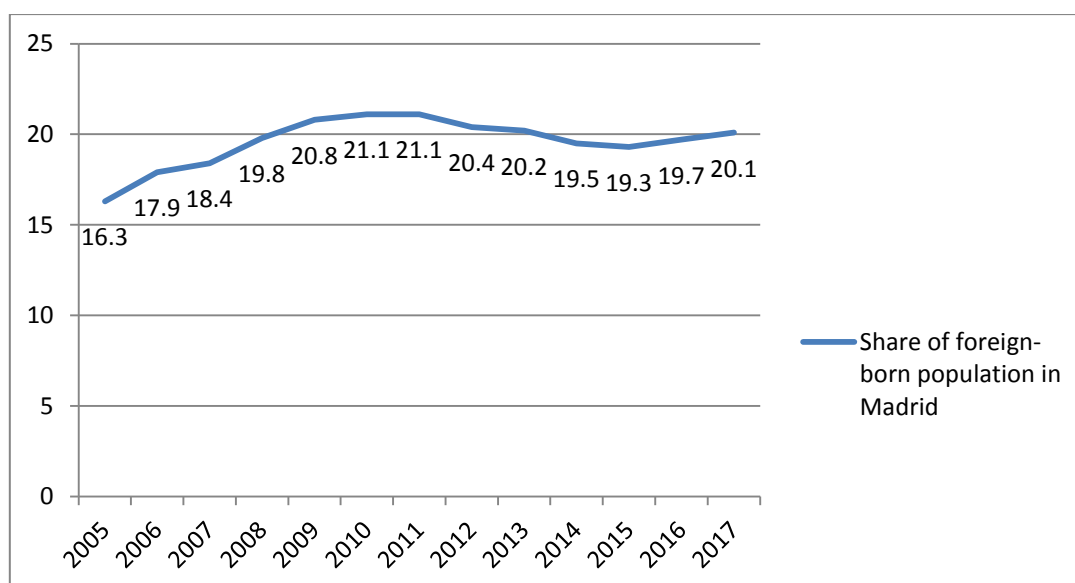
5.1. Overview

Immigration to the city of Madrid has been significantly decreasing over the past six years. Between 2011 and 2016 the number of foreigners decreased by almost 30%, presumably due to the economic crisis. Many migrants – although it is difficult to estimate how many – returned to their countries of origin or moved to other countries, including within Europe. Furthermore, foreigners who have acquired the Spanish citizenship through nationalisation are no longer counted in municipal statistics.

Between 2000 and 2010 the most important immigration fluxes were from Latin America (Ecuador, Colombia, Peru, the Dominican Republic, Bolivia and Paraguay) while immigration from Romania, Morocco and China kept increasing.

Following 2012, immigration from Latin America, Romania and Morocco peaked and then saw a steady decrease. Meanwhile, immigration flows from China show a constant increase over the past 5 years.

Graph 7 - Share of foreign-born population in Madrid



Source: Municipality of Madrid

5.2. Migrant population

5.2.1. Migration channels and legal status – asylum seekers and refugees

Legal status and channels such as the naturalisation process are mentioned in section 3.1.1 above. Therefore, this section addresses namely asylum seekers and refugees.

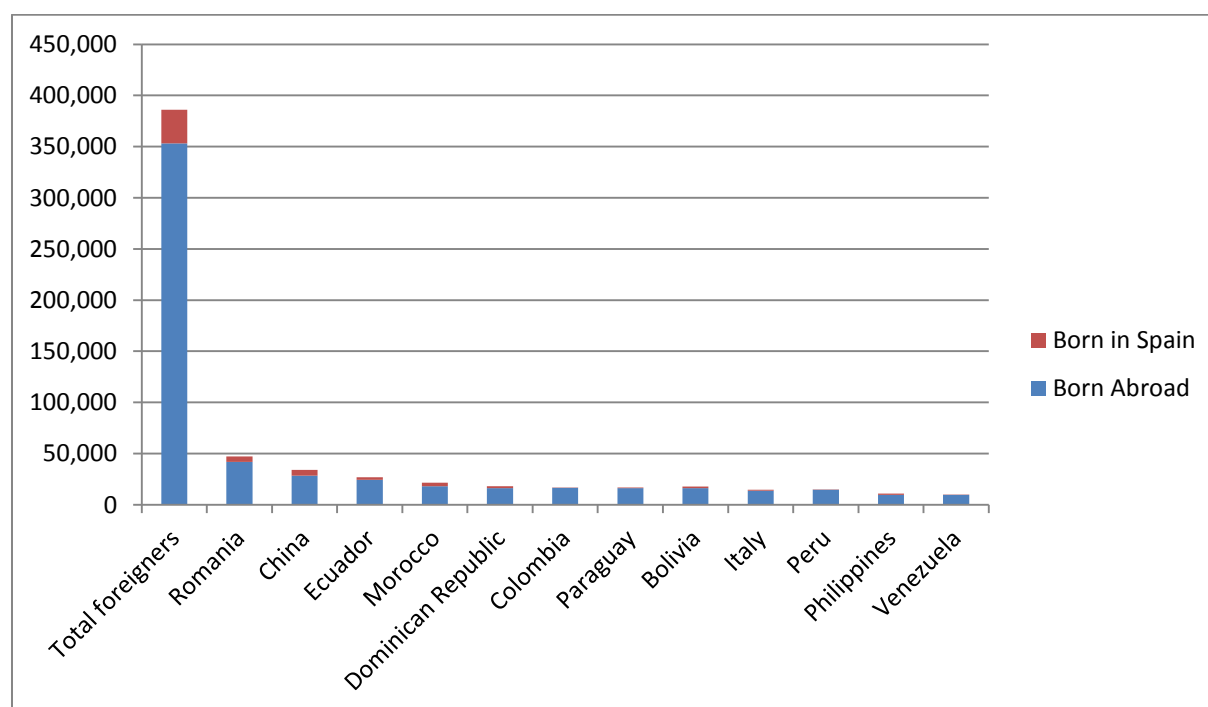
In 2015, Spain received 14,560 asylum applications, of which 2,934 were filed in the autonomous community of Madrid⁴⁸. Local data is not disaggregated, but at the national level, most applicants are men (60.84% men, 39.16% women) and originate mainly from Syria, Ukraine, Palestine, Algeria and Venezuela. These figures do not include asylum seekers held in detention, which fall under the responsibility of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. In this sense, according to the information provided by the Sub-Department for Immigrant Integration (*Subdirección General de Integración de los Inmigrantes*) at the Ministry of Employment and Social Security (*Ministerio de Empleo y Seguridad Social*), the number of the reception places of refugees in the Madrid Autonomous Community is 772. These places are distributed among two Reception Centers (*Centros de Acogida a Refugiados - CAR*) Alcobendas' CAR and Vallecas' CAR- and the entities with delegated competence for reception.

5.2.2. Main countries of origin

Foreigners in Madrid originate mostly from Latin America and the Caribbean (40.53%) followed by the European Union (16.10%) and Asia and Australasia (14.94%) (see Table 2 below)

The largest immigrant community is Romanian followed by the Chinese, Ecuadorian and Moroccan. Together, these four nationalities constitute a third (34 %) of Madrid foreign population. Only two of the 12 main immigrant communities, notably Romania and Italy, are EU countries, while 7 are Latin American. Most foreigners born in Spain originate are nationals China (16.4 %), Morocco (15.6 %), the Philippines (11.4 %) and Romania (11.3 %).

Graph 8 - Foreigners in Madrid per countries of origin in 2016



Source: Municipality of Madrid

⁴⁸ 2015 Statistical Yearbook of Ministry of Interior: <http://www.interior.gob.es/documents/642317/1204854/Anuario-Estadistico-2015.pdf/03be89e1-dd38-47a2-9ce8-ccdd74659741>

5.2.3. Gender distribution

Table 2 - Gender distribution of foreigners in Madrid according to geographic areas of origin (2016)

Area of origin	Both sexes	Share in total foreign population	Men	Women	% Female
European Union (EU28)	62,926	16.10%	28,021	34,905	55.47%
EU15	46,807	11.97%	24,831	21,976	46.95%
Other European countries	14,973	3.83%	5,502	9,471	63.25%
Latin America and Caribbean	158,433	40.53%	68,006	90,427	57.08%
Asia and Australasia	58,382	14.94%	29,397	28,985	49.65%
Africa	34,218	8.75%	19,856	14,362	41.97%
Other OECD countries	15,168	3.88%	6,670	8,498	56.03%
Total foreigners in Madrid	390,907	100.00%	182,283	208,624	55.47%

Source: Own elaboration from Municipal Register of Inhabitants, National Institute of Statistics, 2016

Data shows that there is a greater presence of women than men among foreign population. Overall, 55.5% of foreigners in Madrid are women, and the foreign groups with most women are from non-EU countries, South American countries, other OECD countries and EU28 countries. On the other side, male migrants prevail among foreign groups from Africa (58.03%), EU15 (53.05%) and Asian and Australasian (50.35%) countries. The greater presence of Latin American women as domestic workers corresponds to the growing need for this type of labour due to the increased presence during the last three decades of Spanish women into the labour market.

Table 3 - Gender distribution of foreigners in Madrid according to nationalities (10,000 residents and more) (2016)

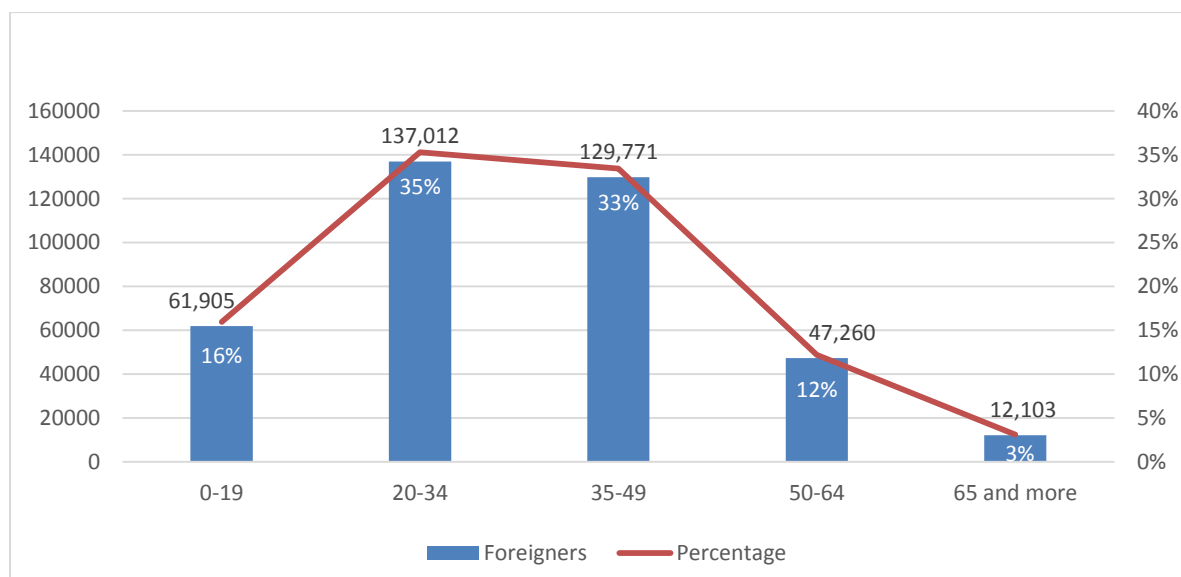
Nationality	Both sexes	Share in total foreign population	Male	Female	% Female
Romania	47,272	12.09%	21,242	26,030	55%
China	34,753	8.89%	17,133	17,620	51%
Ecuador	25,803	6.60%	13,927	11,876	46%
Morocco	21,638	5.54%	11,691	9,947	46%
Dominican Republic	17,638	4.51%	8,157	9,481	54%
Colombia	17,529	4.48%	8,242	9,287	53%
Paraguay	17,111	4.38%	4,771	12,340	72%
Bolivia	17,108	4.38%	7,082	10,026	59%
Italy	15,446	3.95%	8,542	6,904	45%
Peru	14,959	3.83%	7,204	7,755	52%
Philippines	11,388	2.91%	4,263	7,125	63%
Venezuela	11,290	2.89%	5,028	6,262	55%

Source: Own elaboration from Municipal Register of Inhabitants, National Institute of Statistics, 2016

The above table demonstrates that 9 out of 12 of the main migrant groups in Madrid have a greater female presence. This is particularly true for Paraguay (72%), the Philippines (63%) and Bolivia (59%). On the other hand, Italy (45%), Morocco and Ecuador (46%) have slightly greater male presence.

5.2.4. Age structure

Graph 9 - Age structure of foreign population in Madrid



Source: Own elaboration from Municipal Register of Inhabitants, National Institute of Statistics, 2016

Data shows that the large majority of foreigners in Madrid are of working age, with 68% aged between 20 and 49 years. Only 16% of foreigners are younger than 19 years old and 12% aged 50-64 and just 3% are 65 and over.

5.2.5. Second generation

Data on second-generation immigrants is difficult to obtain because neither national nor local statistics keep a register of foreign-born people once they acquire Spanish nationality.

5.2.6. Level of education

Foreign students represent 11.4 % of students schooled in Madrid, which is in line with the share of foreigners in the city (12.19 %). The vast majority of foreign students attend public schools (61%) as compared to about 60% of native students who attend private institutions (supported or not by public funds). This discrepancy can be explained in part due to the economic situation of foreigners' that inhibit the possibility to attend private educational centres.

Table 4 - Distribution of foreign students in educational institutions⁴⁹ in Madrid (2013-2014)

		Private schools with public support	Private schools without public support	Public schools	Total
Total Students	Number	217,137	83,095	197,880	498,112
	Share	43.6%	16.7%	39.7%	100%
Foreign Students	Number	18,217	3,959	34,671	56,847
	Share	32.0%	7.0%	61.0%	11.4%

Source: Own elaboration from data of Office for Education, Youth and Sports, Region of Madrid

⁴⁹ Including pre-school education, primary education, high school (that includes the compulsory secondary education, the high school) and the training of middle-grade), higher level vocational training and University.

5.2.7. Sectors of activity

All registered workers in Spain need to be associated to a social security system as employees (general regime) or self-employed.

As of 2016, the number foreign-born registered in the social security system in Madrid amounted to 215,229, representing 15% of total registrations in the city.

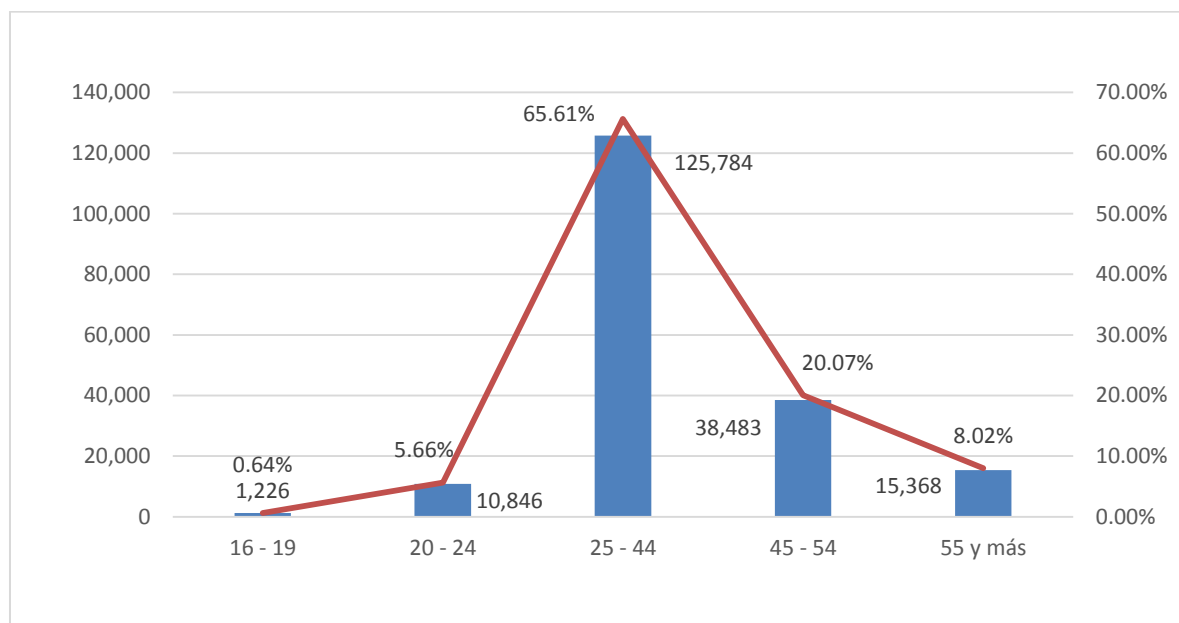
Table 5 – Foreigners registered in the Social Security system in Madrid by sex and regime (2015)

	Total		General Regime		Self-employed		Others	
	Number	Share	Number	Share	Number	Share	Number	Share
Total	215,229	100%	191,707	89.07%	23,489	10.91%	33	0.02%
Male	87,479	40.64%	73,018	38.09%	14,436	61.46%	25	0.03%
Female	127,750	59.36%	118,689	61.91%	9,053	38.54%	8	0.01%

Source: Own elaboration on the data of the General Treasury of the Social Security and General Direction of the Economy, Statistics and Technological Innovation of the Region of Madrid. Municipality of Madrid Statistics.

Almost six out of ten foreigners registered with Social Security in Madrid are women. This is partly explained by the preponderance of women in the service sector. Most foreigners (89.07%) are registered as employees, while only 10.91% are registered as self-employed.

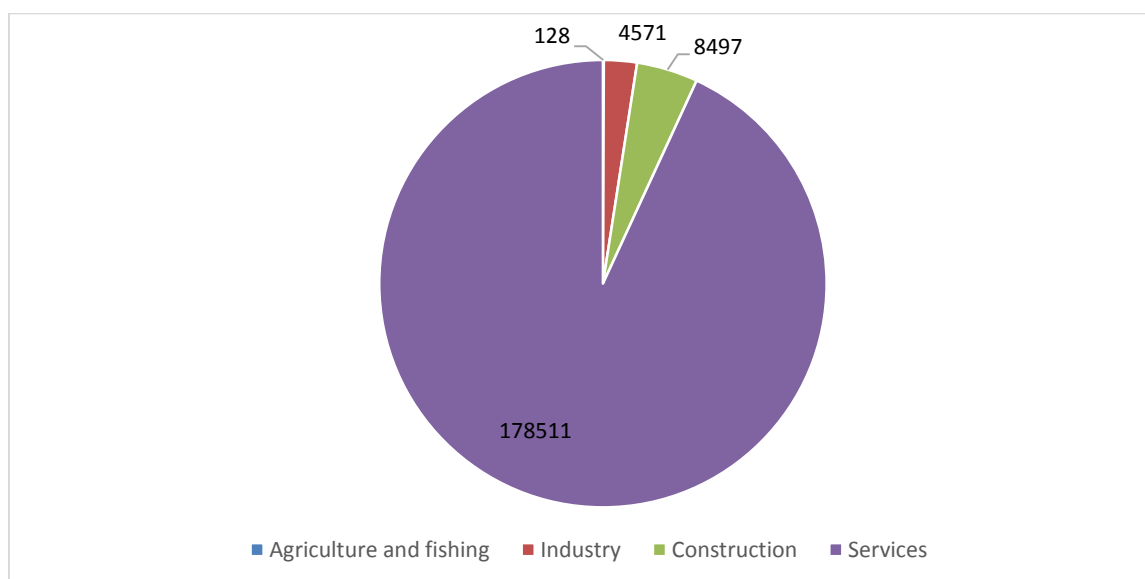
Graph 10 – Foreigners registered with Social Security in Madrid by age (2015)



Source: Own elaboration on the data of the General Treasury of the Social Security and General Direction of the Economy, Statistics and Technological Innovation of the Region of Madrid. Municipality of Madrid Statistics.

The data represented in the above graph confirms the fact that the majority of foreigners are of working age. Those aged 25-44 represent almost 66% of the foreigners registered with Social Security in Madrid.

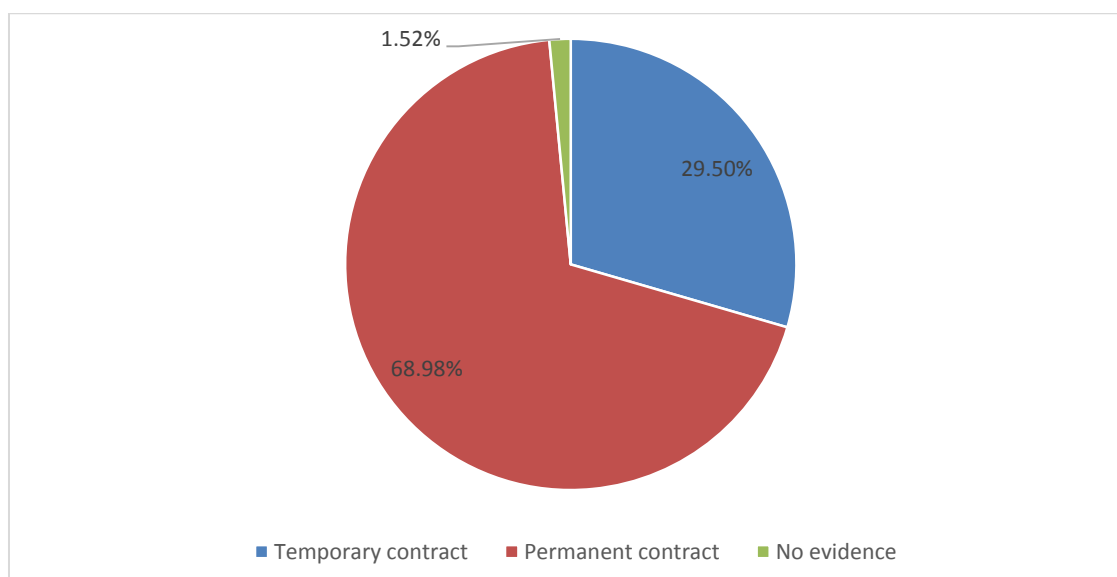
Graph 11 - Foreigners in Madrid by economic sectors (2015)



Source: Own elaboration on the data of the General Treasury of the Social Security and General Direction of the Economy, Statistics and Technological Innovation of the Region of Madrid. Municipality of Madrid Statistics.

The vast majority (93 %) of foreigners working in Madrid do so in the services sector. This is followed a distant second by 4.4% working in construction and 2.4% in the industrial sector. The distribution of foreigners among the different sectors of activity mirrors the economic structure of the city of Madrid. As such, as a highly dense and urban area, Madrid offers few jobs in agriculture and fishery which would be mainly related to gardening and landscaping or similar, and is essentially driven by a service-oriented economy.

Graph 12 - Type of work contracts of foreigners in Madrid (2015)

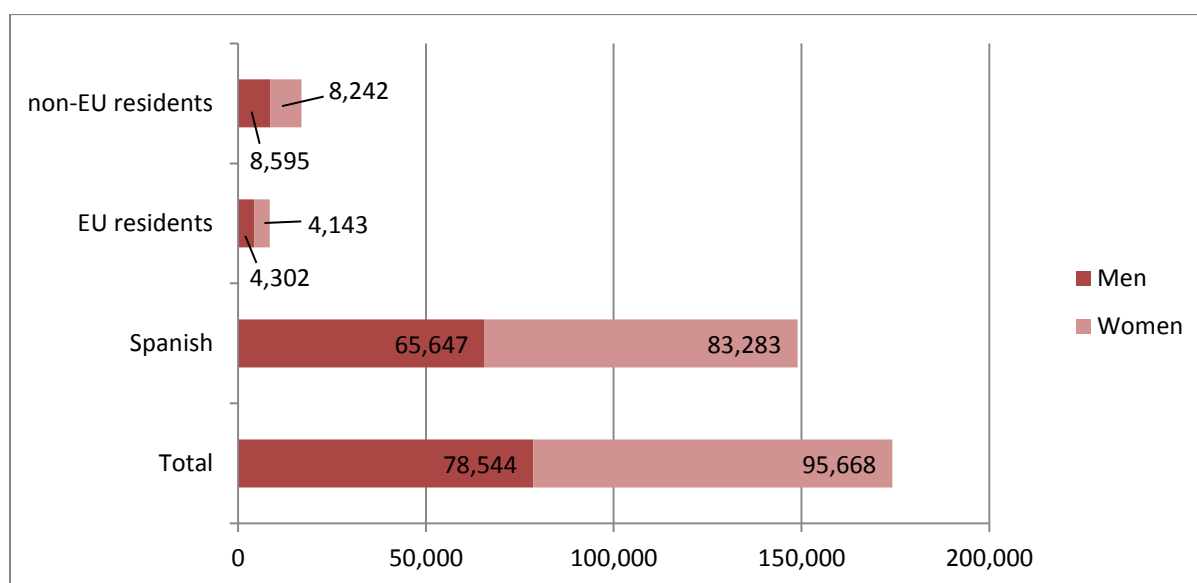


Source: General Treasury of the Social Security and General Direction of the Economy, 2015

Nearly seven out of every ten foreigners (68.98%) have permanent work contracts, indicating a significant level of labour stability among foreigners in Madrid. About a third (29.50%) have temporary work contracts.

5.2.8 Unemployment

Graph 13 - Unemployment in Madrid City by gender and nationality (December 2017)



Source: Municipality of Madrid, 2017

The overall unemployment rate in the City of Madrid is about 5% among the resident population (as of December 2017).

Non-nationals make up 45.5% of the unemployment rate.

Globally, 5% of Spanish nationals, 8% of EU nationals and 6% of non-EU nationals of Madrid residents are registered as unemployed.

6. Immigrants' enjoyment of human rights and access to services and local authorities' corresponding duties in Madrid

6.1 Overview

Regional and local authorities are the primary stakeholders when it comes to integration and access to services, given their knowledge of and proximity to local communities. They are therefore in a privileged position to devise and implement specific policy responses. They have a thorough understanding of the local situation, the labour and housing markets and of the range of activities and services on offer, including schooling, care and social assistance.

Beyond the formal responsibilities of the city authority, this section identifies entry points that exist for each of these areas and how these respond to the needs of citizens, and in particular of migrant communities, in the city of Madrid. What are the main services provided? Where are they located? What are the processes and procedures like? What are the profiles of the target groups and the identified gaps and challenges to protect groups in a situation of specific vulnerability, including both regular and irregular migrants?

Regional and local authorities are also 'preferred partners' of migrants' associations, charities and non-profit organisations, as they are considered to be more responsive to changes, contributing to integration processes by providing up-to-date information and input to policymaking, to eventually improve the outcome of integration schemes. Along with central government, regional and local authorities also fund non-governmental organisations and charities directly (as outlined in the Strategic Subsidy Plan 2015-2017) to promote and support projects developed fostering social and cultural coexistence, improving reception and integration and preventing intercultural conflicts at local level.

Migrants, including those with irregular status, are targeted by social services along the axis of vulnerability alongside other groups which include homeless, victims of trafficking, minorities, addicts, minors, elderly and LGBTI.

The Municipal Information and Orientation Offices for Migrant Integration serve as information points to promote migrants' social integration in Madrid based on social and intercultural coexistence. La Rueca Association was selected via public tender procedure to manage these information points. These are run with support from District Councils (*Juntas Municipales de Distrito*), NGOs, embassies, consulates, migrants' associations and social community centres such as the Casino de la Reina⁵⁰.

The information booklet entitled "First steps guide for immigrants", published by the City of Madrid, and primarily available in Social Service Centres for Immigrants (*Servicios Sociales del Centro* - CASI)⁵¹ in Spanish, French, English, Arabic, Romanian and Chinese answer

⁵⁰<http://www.madrid.es/portales/munimadrid/es/Inicio/Servicios-sociales-y-salud/Direcciones-y-telefonos/Centro-Comunitario-Casino-de-laReina?vgnextfmt=default&vgnextoid=326f38d60b41c010VgnVCM2000000c205a0aRCRD&vgnnextchannel=2bc2c8eb248fe410VgnVCM1000000b205a0aRCRD>

⁵¹<http://www.madrid.es/portales/munimadrid/es/Inicio/Ayuntamiento/Servicios-Sociales/Actividades/Centros-de-Servicios-Sociales-Todos?vgnextfmt=default&vgnextoid=da4ea91abaa9f010VgnVCM1000000b205a0aRCRD&vgnnextchannel=22a4ca1c5a057010VgnVCM100000dc0ca8c0RCRD>

newcomers' most frequently asked questions. This guide is meant to complement official publications such as the Social Resources Guide (*Guía de recursos sociales*)⁵².

Registration at the Local Council (*empadronamiento*) plays a key role in migrants' access to services either directed at the population at large or specifically designed for foreigners (such as foreigners' identity card, work permits, health care, and others). The City is also studying the possibility to implement a Neighbourhood Card (*Tarjeta de Vecindad*) to facilitate the effective access to rights and services for the most vulnerable people (undocumented) in the city.

Regarding take up of services by migrants in the city, according to the Regional Immigration Survey (*Encuesta Regional de Inmigración – ERI*) conducted in 2014 in the City of Madrid, most immigrants said that had not consulted any structure or institution on a frequent basis. 11.17% responded to have been in touch frequently with NGOs or associations, 10.74 % with religious associations and 5.42 % with sports clubs. This shows a gap in take-up of services by migrants.

6.2 Language Learning

Language is considered a crucial tool for social integration and has recently been introduced as a requirement in the Spanish naturalisation process. An A2 level diploma (DELE A2 or above level) in Spanish is a minimum requirement for non-native Spanish-speaking applicants⁵³.

In Madrid, Spanish language courses for immigrants are provided by a range of private and public institutions and funded in part or wholly by public funds.

Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) (NGOs and smaller associations, parishes, neighbourhood associations, and migrants associations⁵⁴) play a key role in offering free Spanish language courses. Most of those courses cover at least the A2 DELE language level required for citizenship although there is no formal limit and it depends mainly on the resources of each institution. Two notable examples are the language courses provided La Rueda Association⁵⁵ as part of its delivery of services to the City of Madrid as well as the incorporation of Spanish teachers as permanent staff of Accem in each of its offices in Spain and Madrid. Additionally, all Refugee Reception Centres (CAR), organise Spanish classes⁵⁶ taught by volunteers and sometimes joined by migrants in irregular situations. They cover the basics of Spanish culture and Spanish as a foreign language, as well as the development of basic socio-cultural skills. While most of these are in classrooms, new online initiatives have been designed as a way to conciliate working, personal and family-related with training activities⁵⁷.

⁵²http://www.madrid.es/UnidadesDescentralizadas/ServSocialesYAtencionDependencia/ContGenericos/guia_recursos_interactivo_webREV.pdf

⁵³ A dispense from of the DELE and CCSE tests can be requested in three cases: People that don't know how to read or write; People with learning difficulties; Applicants who have been attending school in Spain and have completed compulsory secondary education.

⁵⁴ <https://espanolparainmigrantes.wordpress.com/clases-de-espanol/>

⁵⁵ <http://www.larueda.info/>

⁵⁶ <http://extranjeros.empleo.gob.es/es/ProteccionAsilo/car/>

⁵⁷ <http://www.accemformacion.org>

Furthermore, another initiative in Lavapiés, one of the more diverse and multicultural neighbourhoods in Madrid, is conducted through its Social Community Centre (*Centro Social Comunitario*) *Casino de la Reina*, where the local council implements the Algarabía Project⁵⁸ that provides basic Spanish learning and culture on issues such as: going to the market, to the doctor, using public transport, etc.

Besides free courses, other public and private institutions organise regular language courses and provide grants to people in need. Among these are the 20 Permanent Adult Education Centres (*Centros de Educación Permanente de Adultos* - CEPA) spread throughout the city⁵⁹; public universities (Autonomous University, Carlos III University, Polytechnic and Complutense University⁶⁰); the Official Language School (*Escuela Oficial de Idiomas* - EOI⁶¹) - particularly the EOI Madrid-Embajadores and the EOI Jesús Maestro are qualified to take students up to the C1 level exam. Finally, there is a wide range of programmes within private universities: Antonio Nebrija University, Alfonso X University, or cultural centres as La Casa Encendida⁶².

Beyond language tuition, the Municipality offers a professional translation and interpretation services via the Municipal Translation and Phone Interpretation Services (*Servicio Municipal de Traducción de Textos e Interpretación Telefónica*)⁶³. This service ensures communication flows between beneficiaries and service providers through translation of relevant texts and interpretation by telephone in at least nine foreign languages. This programme is considered to be essential to support immigrants' linguistic and occupational integration.

6.3 Education, Vocational Training

As in the rest of the Spanish territory, access to education for immigrants in the city of Madrid is free and compulsory up to the age of 16, irrespective of legal status (see Annex 3 for breakdown information). All minors (including in irregular situation) are obliged to attend an educative centre under the same conditions as nationals.

As defined by Law 27/2013, relating to the competencies of local entities on the Spanish territory, competencies on education were modified and almost disappeared for municipal authorities. Only Article 15.1 stipulates the possible collaboration among educational authorities (in the case of Madrid, the autonomous community) through the signing of conventions. As such, many municipalities took control of early childhood education schools of schooling (0-3 years old). This is the case as well for the existing 56 several municipal children's schools as centres of the Madrid City Council Network (*Red Municipal de*

⁵⁸ <http://www.madrid.es/portales/munimadrid/es/Inicio/Servicios-sociales-y-salud/Actividades-y-eventos/ProyectoAlgarabia?vgnextfmt=default&vgnextoid=527169968c78b310VgnVCM1000000b205a0aRCRD&vgnnextchannel=7472c8eb248fe410VgnVCM1000000b205a0aRCRD>

⁵⁹ <http://www.educa.madrid.org/web/colegio1/planeducamadrid/bodypages/ListadoCentros/cepa.htm>

⁶⁰ <https://www.ucm.es/ccee>; https://www.uam.es/ss/Satellite/es/1242669658348/contenidoFinal/Espanol_para_extranjeros.htm; <http://www.upm.es/Estudiantes/Movilidad/LenguasInternacionalizacion/AreaEspanol>

⁶¹ <http://www.educa2.madrid.org/web/eoi>

⁶² <http://www.lacasaencendida.es/cursos/idiomas/cursos-espanol-para-inmigrantes-3964>

⁶³ <http://www.madrid.es/portales/munimadrid/es/Inicio/Inmigrantes/Servicio-Municipal-de-Traduccion-de-Textos-e-InterpretacionTelefonica?vgnextfmt=default&vgnextoid=482774ed56e51410VgnVCM1000000b205a0aRCRD&vgnnextchannel=de40b7dd3f7fe410VgnVCM1000000b205a0aRCRD>

Escuelas Infantiles). These so-called 'first cycle' (0-3 years old) children's schools (*escuelas infantiles de primer ciclo*) are like Kindergartens but with a full educational project, with their admission and applications being regulated by the region of Madrid. There is only one very particular school in Madrid called the Residence San Ildefonso that is a boarding school for 75 minors from families with socio-economic problems, including many immigrant children. Its existence is exceptional and based on historical reasons. The residence falls under the mandate of the Department for Equity, Social Rights and Employment.

Therefore, the local council support in relation to the general education system consists mainly in contributing to financially support for families in vulnerable situations through loans and grants to obtain textbooks, lunch aids as well as subsidised summer and holiday schools to facilitate the reconciliation between working calendar of the parents and children.

As for vocational training, actions implemented differ from city to city. The Madrid Local Council developed a municipal programme called Socio-educational and Employment Support for Teenagers (*Apoyo Socioeducativo y Prelaboral para Adolescentes – ASPA*)⁶⁴. It brings together a set of educational, training, counselling, prevention of violence and employment support activities aiming to compensate the personal, family and social deficits of adolescents and young people who are in a situation of risk or social conflict, and is organised through three main axes:

- socio-educational support to adolescents (12-18 years old) in situations of social vulnerability, as well as their families when they present difficulties in the exercise of their parental functions;
- support to the early prevention of situations of violence addressed to teenagers (12 to 18 years old) that engage in violent actions towards their peers, adult reference persons or other members of the society, either individually or in groups. Additionally, the project comprised interventions in situations of violence caused by minors in open spaces as well as specific interventions in educational institutions for the resolution of conflicts, violence between peers, etc;
- employment support addressed to adolescents (16 to 21 years old), that because of personal, family and social factors have abandoned educative institutions, and find themselves in social exclusion or in a risk of.

6.4 Employment and Entrepreneurship

The Madrid Employment Agency (*Agencia para el Empleo*) provides three main services: labour orientation, training and job intermediation and is one of the authorised placement agencies of the city. It works in coordination with public employment services providing job seekers and businesses with a free, specialised and customised service⁶⁵. Immigrants legally

⁶⁴ <http://www.madrid.es/portales/munimadrid/es/Inicio/Servicios-sociales-y-salud/Direcciones-y-telefonos/Centro-de-Adolescentes-y-Jovenes-ASPA-N-4?vgnextfmt=default&vgnextoid=2bedb9aa16698210VgnVCM1000000b205a0aRCRD&vgnnextchannel=2bc2c8eb248fe410VgnVCM1000000b205a0aRCRD>

⁶⁵ <http://www.madrid.es/portales/munimadrid/es/Inicio/Ayuntamiento/Oposiciones-y-Empleo/Agencia-para-el-Empleo-de-Madrid?vgnextfmt=default&vgnextoid=c65815fa10294110VgnVCM1000000b205a0aRCRD&vgnnextchannel=b16a171c30036010VgnVCM1000000dc0ca8c0RCRD>

staying have equal access to these services as any other Spanish national, but do not benefit from specific targeted programmes.

Beyond the Municipal Employment Agency, the city offers services for labour market inclusion through the Municipal Information and Orientation Offices for Migrant Integration. These services provide mediation between job seekers (holders of valid work and resident permits) and the labour market through training activities, working group sessions and individualised counselling.

There is a trend of increase of self-employed foreigner workers, in part due to necessity in addressing the difficulties faced in accessing the labour market. Specific support is provided to these workers through the Self-employed Workers and Entrepreneurs United Associations (*Unión de Asociaciones de Trabajadores Autónomos y Emprendedores* – UATAE) who support the growing number of self-employment foreigners. Besides, the Office for Trade and Entrepreneurship (*Oficina de Comercio y Emprendimiento*)⁶⁶, and the Centre of the Entrepreneur (*Punto de atención al emprendedor*)⁶⁷, both implemented by the local council, provide migrant entrepreneurs with the administrative information required to establish a company and/or start up. These services, as it is the case in other fields of action, are complemented by other services developed by the Madrid autonomous community⁶⁸.

Non-EU foreign workers who want to register as self-employed must be older than 16 years and fulfil a series of administrative requirements such as an authorisation of temporary residence and work (*autorización de residencia temporal y trabajo por cuenta propia*)⁶⁹. Obstacles to access these requirements have been pointed out by organisations such as the Self-Employed Professionals and Workers Union (*Unión de Profesionales y Trabajadores Autonomos* – UPTA)⁷⁰.

Besides services offered by the Local Council, there is a wide range of information, counselling and training sessions ran by CSOs. The work developed by organisations like Economists without Borders (*Economistas sin Fronteras*)⁷¹, which runs a business incubator centre for social and solidarity economy (*Vivero de Empresas del área de Economía Social y Solidaria*), offers migrant entrepreneurs specialised information and counselling consolidating other initiatives developed by professional networks.

Regarding the gender dimension, the Direction of Studies of the City of Madrid published the Madrid City Gender Inequality Index⁷² (*Índice de Desigualdad de Género de la ciudad de*

⁶⁶ <http://www.madridemprende.es/es/emprendedores>

⁶⁷ <http://www.madrid.es/portales/munimadrid/es/Inicio/Actividad-economica-y-hacienda/Empresa-y-comercio/Direcciones-y-telefonos/Ventanilla-Unica-del-Emprendedor?vgnextfmt=default&vgnextoid=2cea0b2ffc20a310VgnVCM1000000b205a0aRCRD&vgnnextchannel=ed0c6d5ef88fe410VgnVCM1000000b205a0aRCRD>

⁶⁸ Confederación Empresarial de Madrid: <http://www.ceim.es>; Asociación Española de Mujeres Empresarias de Madrid: <http://aseme.es/quienes-somos/>; Asociación de Jóvenes Empresarios de Madrid: <http://www.ajemad.es>

⁶⁹ <http://extranjeros.empleo.gob.es/es/informacioninteres/informacionprocedimientos/Ciudadanosnocomunitarios/hoja029/index.html>

⁷⁰ <http://upta.es/upta/>

⁷¹ <http://ecosfron.org/2016/02/pildora-formativa-de-emprendimiento-para-inmigrantes/>

⁷² Madrid City Gender Inequality Index: <http://www.madrid.es/UnidadesDescentralizadas/UDC/Estadistica/Nuevaweb/Mujeres%20y%20Hombres%20en%20la%20Ciudad%20de%20Madrid/%C3%8Dndice%20de%20Desigualdad%20de%20G%C3%A9nero/Informe%20Indice%20Desigualdad.pdf>

Madrid) in January 2016. It analyses the evolution of gender equality in the city from 2005 to 2011. It appears that, while differences persist in work conditions and wages, there is a positive trend towards the decrease of inequalities. On the labour market however, women face clear inequalities, and many engage in unpaid work and are set aside in the decision-making process.

6.5 Health and Social Affairs

In 2012, the universal access to health was restricted to exclude migrants in irregular situation⁷³. The decision was highly criticised and an amendment was introduced in 2015, expanding access to primary health assistance beyond emergency services to all immigrants, regardless of their status, with or without a Health Insurance Card (*Tarjeta Sanitaria*), as long as they could prove they had been residing in the country for at least 6 months.

Furthermore, the City Council launched in December 2015 an awareness-raising campaign targeting immigrants in irregular administrative situation and their access to health care with the slogan “Although you may be undocumented, Madrid takes care of you” (*Aunque no tengas papeles, Madrid sí te cuida*)⁷⁴. Currently, the City runs a specific service under the title “Madrid free of health exclusion” (*Madrid libre de exclusión sanitaria*)⁷⁵ for immigrants in an irregular situation to access detailed information about how and where to get complete medical services. These can be attained through the Non-insured Foreign Residents (*Extranjero Residente No Asegurado*, DAR Code), as well as an Identification Code for Autonomous Community Patients (*Código de Identificación de Paciente Autónómico* - CIPA).

The range of social services provided by the municipality is not without challenges or constraints. The Madrid Anti-Poverty Network has identified for example a shortage of social workers in the Samur Social Health Service to deal with demand⁷⁶. Other challenges identified in this document relate to a lack of awareness from service providers and professionals, as well as the increasing digitalisation of services, excluding those with poor literacy. Besides, it has been pointed out that social exclusion and poverty need to be addressed in a long-term action plan.

Certain CSOs also organise activities specially targeting migrant women. The Federación de Mujeres Progresistas⁷⁷ created a Women’s Group with a collective space, to reinforce self-esteem, to support decision-making, and to care for each other and self.

⁷³ Real Decreto-ley 16/2012, de medidas urgentes para garantizar la sostenibilidad del Sistema Nacional de Salud y mejorar la calidad y seguridad de sus prestaciones. BOE N. 98:31278-312 (24 de abril de 2012).

⁷⁴ Official Website: <https://si-cuida.madrid.es/>

⁷⁵ http://www.madrid.es/portales/munimadrid/es/Inicio/Servicios-sociales-y-salud/Salud/Servicio-Madrid-libre-de-exclusion-sanitaria?vgnextfmt=default&vgnextoid=82d3a62607872510VgnVCM2000000c205a0aRCRD&vgnnextchannel=0815c8eb248fe410VgnVCM1000000b205a0aRCRD&WT.ac=Servicio_Madrid_libre_de_exclusion_sanitaria

⁷⁶ EAPN 2015. Propuestas al Ayuntamiento para la Inclusión Social.

⁷⁷ <http://www.fmujeresprogresistas.org/images/ImagenesFMP/salud%20madrid%20nov%2016.jpg>

6.6 Protection against Discrimination

The Municipal Information and Orientation Offices for Migrant Integration and the district Social Service Centres support specialised services with relevant training and assistance relating to protection against discrimination. One of them is the Municipal Service of Legal Guidance on Immigration Matters and Racism, Xenophobia, Homophobia and Transphobia Cases, which provides not only information, but also free legal counselling in cases of penal relevance. In January 2016, the Local Council created a new specialised service for victims of hate crimes. The Counselling Service for Victims of Hate Crime (Servicio de Atención a las Víctimas de Delitos de Odio)⁷⁸ provide information and legal counselling. The Diversity Management Unit (Unidad de Gestión de la Diversidad) defined by the Directorate Plan for the Municipal Police (Plan Director de Policía Municipal) was also created in March 2016⁷⁹.

Numerous CSOs are active in this field in Madrid. Among these are: SOS Racismo⁸⁰ run by volunteer lawyers; Movimiento contra la Intolerancia⁸¹; Accem, which publishes a news bulletin every four months on 'Equality, Diversity and Non-Discrimination'⁸²; and the Observatory for Hate Crimes against Homeless People (Observatorio de los Delitos de Odio)⁸³ also called Hatento and run by the Rais Foundation⁸⁴. Several others, like Karibu or Pueblos Unidos, together with SOS Racismo Madrid, focus on daily monitoring of the Aluche Centre for the internment for foreigners (CIE) (conclusions collected in the 2016 report "Fronteras en los barrios"⁸⁵).

According to CSOs⁸⁶, most of the cases reported in Madrid in 2015 are of racist attacks and incidents involving public and private security forces. They have been documented as institutional racism, which is one of the main areas of concerns in Madrid, especially in relation with possible situations of racial profiling, degrading and discriminatory treatment in the Aluche Centre.

6.7 Housing

In Spain, and especially Madrid, rental housing continues to be scarce and expensive, leading to residential exclusion. Given immigrants' economic situation upon arrival, low wages and the high cost of rentals, access to decent housing is complicated and most turn to subleasing during the early years of their stay.

⁷⁸ <http://www.madrid.es/portales/munimadrid/es/Inicio/Actualidad/Noticias/Nuevo-Servicio-de-Atencion-a-las-Victimas-de-Delitos-de-Odio?vgnextfmt=default&vgnextoid=1dca0d5fb8382510VgnVCM1000000b205a0aRCRD&vgnnextchannel=a12149fa40ec9410VgnVCM100000171f5a0aRCRD>

⁷⁹ Available at: https://diario.madrid.es/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/plandirector_version_web_final.pdf

⁸⁰ <http://www.sosracismomadrid.es/web/>

⁸¹ <http://www.movimientocontralaintolerancia.com>

⁸² <http://www.accem.es/es/monograficos/igualdad-de-trato-y-no-discriminacion/boletines>

⁸³ Other partner organisations are: Asociación Zubietxe, Asociación Bokatas, Asociación RAIS Euskadi, UNIJEPOL y Centro de Acogida ASSIS

⁸⁴ https://www.raisfundacion.org/es/que_hacemos/delitos_odio

⁸⁵ Available at: <http://www.sosracismomadrid.es/web/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/INFORME-CIE-21.06-FINAL.pdf>

⁸⁶ Informe Anual de la Federación de Asociaciones de SOS Racismo, 2016: <http://www.sosracismomadrid.es/web/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/2016-Informe-Anual-2016-definitivo.pdf>

Beyond the implications on migrants' rights, social integration and health, decent housing is also a pre-condition for a range of administrative and legal processes for migrants, including regularisation and family reunification. The Adequacy of Housing Report (*Impreso de Solicitud Informe Adecuación de La Vivienda*)⁸⁷, which attests that the applicant has adequate housing to meet their needs and those of the whole family, is one of the requirements for most regularisation procedures. This report is one of the requirements that foreigners must present whenever they want to apply for initial approval of a family reunification temporary residence.

At the Local Council level, the mandate of the Municipal Company for Housing and Land Use was modified in September 2016 to recover their original objectives of developing more social housing units for vulnerable groups such as elderly persons, women in vulnerable situations and situations of residential emergency.

Additionally, the Mortgage Mediation Service (*Servicio de Intermediación Hipotecaria*)⁸⁸ was created in 2015 for individuals and families with difficulties with mortgage payments and at risk of losing their property. It is complemented by the General Community Social Services (*Servicios Sociales Comunitarios*) that deals with housing issues through social services, but has evolved into the new Residential Emergency Service (*Servicio de ayuda a la emergencia residencia - SAER*), since new types of problems have such as evictions due to lack of rental payments, squatters, etc. have arisen. The General Community Social Services also facilitate housing for seniors, shared accommodation for elderly dependent people, homeless or in poor health condition, and/or centres of support for minors and families with no access to housing⁸⁹.

The Provivienda Association⁹⁰ and the Raices Foundation⁹¹ are CSOs particularly addressing the situation of foreign minors under legal custody and of unaccompanied minors in the city. Provivienda Association runs a specific programme of Socio-labour Intervention with Families at Risk (*Programa de Intervención Sociolaboral con Familias en situación de alto riesgo*)⁹² and provides support activities for labour and social inclusion, information, mediation, legal care and job counselling. It also offers guidance on judicial procedures related to unpaid income, mortgage executions and crimes of usurpation.

Since August 2016, Provivienda Association also runs the Socio-Educational Intervention Service to accompany people towards Housing Integration in the Marconi Neighbourhood and in Other Areas in the Villaverde District (*Servicio de Intervención Socioeducativa para el Acompañamiento en la Integración Habitacional en la Colonia Marconi y en otras zonas del*

⁸⁷ Available at: <http://www.madrid.org/ICMdownload/JWYVTQG.pdf>

⁸⁸ https://sede.madrid.es/sites/v/index.jsp?vgnextoid=ed4df374aa68e410VgnVCM2000000c205a0aRCRD&vgnnextchannel=23a_99c5ffb020310VgnVCM100000171f5a0aRCRD

⁸⁹ Santa María del Parral has 15 residential units for single-parent families with children under 16 years in charge who are in situation of vulnerability or moderate or severe risk and which require to initiate a process of psychosocial intervention. The Housing Social Integration I (VIS) Jubilee 2000 counts 34 residential units, for single-parent families or couples with minors in situations of vulnerability or moderate risk and which require support towards integration and autonomy: http://www.protectoraninos.org/detalle_centro.php?id=1

⁹⁰ <https://www.provivienda.org>

⁹¹ <http://www.fundacionraices.org/?p=2656>

⁹² <https://www.provivienda.org/programa-de-intervencion-sociolaboral-con-familias-en-situacion-de-alto-riesgomadrid/>

distrito de Villaverde). The service aims at developing a project on socio-educational support to individuals and families (natives and foreigners) in the Marconi neighbourhood, and other areas of the Villaverde District, where families are in a situation of special vulnerability related to housing. All referrals to the project are made through the social services of the Villaverde district. Additionally, there are actions to improve the coexistence in the neighbourhood using a rights approach, a gender perspective, and an implementation process based on participation and networking.

The City of Madrid Local Council has implemented a *Municipal Programme for the Homeless (Programa Municipal de Atención a Personas sin Hogar)*, with a yearly Municipal Campaign against the Cold (*Campaña Municipal Contra el Frío*)⁹³. It is estimated that more than 50 %⁹⁴ of the beneficiaries are foreign-born. It is run by the Directorate-General for the Equality of Opportunities, Family and Social Services Area⁹⁵. Notwithstanding, some of the targeted beneficiaries choose not to use the shelters and live in squats and other forms of accommodation.

6.8 Political Participation and Inclusion in Local Decision-Making Processes

The City of Madrid registered 60 active migrant associations in 2014. The Madrid Forum for Dialogue and Coexistence (see section 4.2.2), dependent from the DG for Community Integration and Social Emergency, advises the City Council on intercultural social coexistence, diversity and migration issues, and raises proposals in these areas for the entire municipality⁹⁶.

The local elections for municipalities and many regional governments of May 2015 are a good illustration of migrant political participation. Foreign nationals fulfilling certain conditions (providing a proof of legal residency of at least five years, and registration in the electoral system) and upon personal request were granted the right to vote to municipal elections. This included nationals of countries of the European Union and nationals of countries with which Spain signed agreements (Bolivia, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Korea, Ecuador, Iceland, Norway, New Zealand, Paraguay, Peru, and Trinidad and Tobago).

According to a report by the Sociological Research Centre (*Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas - CIS*) published in 2015,⁹⁷ despite the fact that given the criteria, eligibility of foreign voters would have been proportionate with the overall registered foreign population, there were still issues of political underrepresentation.

⁹³ Available at: <http://www.madrid.es/UnidadesDescentralizadas/IgualdadDeOportunidades/SamurSocial/NuevoSamurSocial/ficheros/PresentacionCampFrioDocInformativo.pdf>

⁹⁴ Available at: <http://www.madrid.es/UnidadesDescentralizadas/IgualdadDeOportunidades/SamurSocial/NuevoSamurSocial/ficheros/FrioInforme4abril.pdf>

⁹⁵ All previous ones could be complemented with the initiatives and services through the *Agencia de Vivienda Social de la Comunidad de Madrid* by which the organic structure of the Councils of the Madrid community tried to join the Ivima and the IRIS - Institut for the Accomodation and Social Integration.

⁹⁶ Available at: <http://www.ine.es/prensa/np865.pdf>

⁹⁷ *La representación política de los inmigrantes en elecciones municipales*: <http://libreria.cis.es/static/pdf/OA72acc.pdf>

Some CSOs active in this field, such as the Platform All Equal, All Citizens (*Plataforma Tod@s Iguales, Tod@s Ciudadan@s*), have voiced concerns regarding legal obstacles to migrant active and passive suffrage, beyond reciprocity agreements concerning only specific nationalities, creating differences among foreigners and potentially leading to discrimination. The campaign Here I Live, Here I Vote (*Aquí Vivo, Aquí Voto*), launched in 2006/2007 and renewed in 2012⁹⁸ demands the recognition of the right to vote of all immigrants living in Spain as well as the granting of full citizenship. Since then, CSOs have been less active on this question.

6.9 The public perception of migration and integration

6.9.1 The public perception and attitudes towards immigrants

The last Coexistence Survey⁹⁹ conducted by the Madrid Local Council dates back to 2009 while research that is more recent covers the whole of Spain. According to a 2016 survey report published by the Real Institute Elcano Observatory¹⁰⁰, in general Spanish population show a positive attitude towards migration. Surveys on Social and Intercultural Coexistence in Territories with High Diversity (*Encuesta sobre Convivencia Social e Intercultural en Territorios de Alta Diversidad*), developed in the framework of the Intercultural Community Project (ICI) were undertaken in 2010, 2012 and 2015. The 2015 survey reveals that there is general acceptance towards migrant population and a large proportion of interviewees declare not to have any suspicion toward ethnic or religious minorities. However, the concept of first- and second-class citizenship arises.

Spanish public attitude towards the arrival of refugees and irregular migrants to Europe is cautious and divided. Spanish consider irregular migration as the third imminent threat after jihadist terrorism and the economic crisis and combatting irregular migration as one of the priority actions of the national external policy. According to a 2015 survey¹⁰¹ of the Sociological Research Centre (CIS), 45% considered Spanish to be very tolerant towards migrants¹⁰², while 35% of immigrants shared this assessment and 42% actually considered them as “less tolerant”. A 2014¹⁰³ CIS survey on the attitudes towards immigration asked respondents to name negative aspects of immigration to Spain. Integration problems, crime and a higher level of competitiveness within the labour market were the first three most common replies. Around 30% of people believed that immigrants receive more than they contribute to the state.

⁹⁸ Manifiesto English Version: https://drive.google.com/file/d/0BzEEXMxHBCIQUJLSnNSSmtSS0_dxRFZRaG5xQUFxQQ/view?pli=1

⁹⁹ <http://www.madrid.es/portales/munimadrid/es/Inicio/Actualidad/Noticias/Mejora-la-convivencia-entre-madrilenos-e-inmigrantes?vgnextfmt=default&vgnextoid=5912fa9bcbcf4210VgnVCM2000000c205a0aRCRD&vgnnextchannel=a12149fa40ec9410VgnVCM100000171f5a0aRCRD>

¹⁰⁰ ¿Ha podido más la crisis o la convivencia? Sobre las actitudes de los españoles ante la inmigración: http://www.fundacionalternativas.org/public/storage/laboratorio_documentos_archivos/09daa0291c20828424c5bf9db98a2e95.pdf

¹⁰¹ CIS. Barómetro de Mayo 2015: http://datos.cis.es/pdf/Es3082mar_A.pdf

¹⁰² To the question, “Do you think that we Spanish are in general very tolerant, less or non-tolerant towards immigrants?”

¹⁰³ Actitudes Hacia La inmigración, Marzo 2014: http://www.cis.es/cis/opencms/-Archivos/Marginales/3000_3019/3019/es3019mar.pdf

7. Reflections on migration data in Madrid

The important work undertaken on migration data by the Madrid Council over the past years needs to be highlighted. Data used in the Profile was retrieved from both national (National Institute for Statistics - INE) and municipal (Municipal Registry) statistics.

The INE offers data on the evolution of immigration to Spain, the main areas and countries of origin, as well as data on Spanish emigration (Registry of Spanish Residents Abroad). These statistics are updated annually and have a high degree of reliability. They also have an added value as regional and municipal statistical bodies do not necessarily desegregate data per countries or regions of origin. Conversely, data on children of immigrants and the second generation are difficult to find, as people's origin is not accounted for once they have acquired the Spanish nationality.

Data relating to the city of Madrid were provided by the City of Madrid and the autonomous community of Madrid. The Bureau of Statistics of the City of Madrid retrieves data from the Municipal Registry, compiling information provided by the 21 districts of the city. This information was used to explore the evolution of immigration over the past few years, the regions and countries of origin, as well as gender and age distribution. The Municipal Registry is a reliable source of information as most residents – nationals or foreigners – register in their local district given the low-threshold registration requirements. Besides, as mentioned in the report, registration a pre-condition to access a range of services. Moreover, the Bureau of Statistics also provides information related to the labour market. Data is based on Social Security affiliations by sector of activity, type of regime, duration of contracts as well as by nationality, sex and age.

Data on foreigners' work situation was also retrieved from the Treasury of the Social Security, the Directorate General of the Economy, and the Statistics and Technological Innovation of the Region of Madrid. Information related to education has been taken from the Office of Education, Youth and Sport of the Region of Madrid, and the Municipal Register of Madrid. As for data on refugees in Madrid, or foreigners' level of education, data is not yet available.

8. Conclusions and reflections

Based on the research undertaken to realise the Migration City Profile for the City of Madrid, three conclusions on migration policy implementation can be made.

Firstly, potential and actual conflicts exist over areas of responsibility amongst social services. In practice, the powers conferred to the Madrid City Council are inadequate to deal with citizen's main problems. As such, it would be necessary to improve the system of regional and national delegation of responsibilities to confer the Madrid City Council greater decision-making capacities in the areas under its direct interest and concern.

Secondly, the work undertaken under the framework of the Madrid Plan for Social and Cross Cultural Living Together needs to be replicated with other projects and plans. In this sense, the action plan on human rights the City Council will adopt next year will be a good starting point.

Lastly, the Municipality is the gateway to welfare policies and services relating to the elderly, people with disabilities, migrants and refugees. These are carried out by municipal agencies and offices with their own limited resources. As such, the adequate resourcing of these policies needs to be prioritised as funding in these areas of intervention remains an issue.

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Useful data sources

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UN-Habitat Database available at: <http://urbandata.unhabitat.org/>. « Share in national urban population » can be found, for instance, at: http://urbandata.unhabitat.org/explore-data/?cities=5817,4723,5684&indicators=urban_population_share_national,avg_annual_rate_change_percentage_urban,urban_population_cities.

For integration in European countries, please refer to the [Migrant Integration Policy Index \(MIPEX\)](#).

For an overview on decentralisation practices, please refer to the UCLG Country Profile on Decentralisation and Local Governments ([EN](#), [FR](#)).

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Annexes

Annex 1: Domestic Legal Framework

Legislation	Description
Aliens Law (<i>Ley Orgánica 4/2000, de 11 de enero, sobre derechos y libertades de los extranjeros en España y su integración social</i>)	The law regulates the rights, freedoms and social integration of foreigners in Spain.
Regulation of the Aliens Law (<i>Real Decreto 557/2011, de 20 de abril, por el que se aprueba el Reglamento de la Ley Orgánica 4/2000, sobre derechos y libertades de los extranjeros en España y su integración social, tras su reforma por Ley Orgánica 2/2009</i>).	This norm is adopted in order to approve the Regulation on the rights, freedoms and social integration of foreigners in Spain.
Asylum Law (<i>Ley 12/2009, de 30 de octubre, reguladora del derecho de asilo y de la protección subsidiaria</i>)	This law regulates the right of asylum and subsidiary protection.
Regulation of the Asylum Law (<i>Real Decreto 203/1995, de 10 de febrero, por el que se aprueba el Reglamento de aplicación de la Ley 5/1984, de 26 de marzo, reguladora del Derecho de Asilo y de la condición de Refugiado</i>).	This norm is adopted in order to approve the Regulation on the right for asylum and the condition as refugee.
Spanish Civil Code (<i>Real Decreto de 24 de julio de 1889 por el que se publica el Código Civil</i>)	This is the systematic collection of laws designed to comprehensively deal with the core areas of private law such as for dealing with business and another legal relation between private persons.
Law 22/2006 concerning Capital and Special Madrid Regime (<i>Ley 22/2006 de 4 de julio, de Capitalidad y de Régimen Especial de Madrid</i>)	This law regulates the institutional and social specificities of Madrid city due to its status as state capital.
Law 7/1985 on the Local Government Regulatory (<i>Ley 7/1985, de 2 de abril, Reguladora de las Bases del Régimen Local</i>)	This law regulates the procedures of transfer and delegation of responsibilities by the Madrid Autonomous Community to the Madrid City Council.
Law 3/2003, for Covenant Local Development (<i>Ley 3/2003, de 11 de marzo, para el desarrollo del pacto Local</i>)	This law regulates the basis for the Local Government, which among other things include the establishment of the municipal responsibilities.
Law 2/2003 on the Madrid Regional Government (<i>Ley 2/2003, de 11 de marzo, de Administración Local de la Comunidad de Madrid</i>)	This law defines the tasks and responsibilities of the Madrid Regional Government.

Royal Decree 344/2001 establishing the High Council on Migration Policy (<i>Real Decreto 344/2001, de 4 de abril, por el que se crea el Consejo Superior de Política de Inmigración</i>)	This law creates and regulates the High Council on Migration Policy.
Mayoral Decree of 13 June 2015 on the Structure of the Madrid City Council Administration (<i>Decreto de 13 de junio de 2015 de la Alcaldesa, por el que se establece el número, denominación y competencias de las Áreas en las que se estructura la Administración del Ayuntamiento de Madrid</i>)	This is the norm, dictated by the Mayoress of Madrid, setting up the number, denomination and responsibilities of the different management areas within the Madrid City Council Administration.

Annex 2: Terminology explained¹⁰⁴

Foreigner, a person who does not have the citizenship of the country of current usual residence regardless of the place of birth

"Foreign-born", a person who was born outside of the country of current usual residence regardless of the person's citizenship

"Economically active" population comprises all persons who provide the supply of labour, as employed or as unemployed, for the production of goods and services¹⁰⁵.

Average annual rent for housing per m² are all rentals actually paid by tenants, i.e. the rentals the tenant pays to the landlord regardless of any social benefits the tenant receives from public authorities (including payments which at the tenant's discretion go directly to the landlord). Rentals normally include payment for the use of the land on which the property stands, the dwelling occupied, the fixtures and fittings for heating, plumbing, lighting, etc., and, in the case of a dwelling let furnished, the furniture. Rentals also include payment for the use of a garage to provide parking in connection with the dwelling. The garage does not have to be physically contiguous to the dwelling; nor does it have to be leased from the same landlord.

Average prices of housing unit, average buying price per housing unit sold during the reference year, net of national taxes, for units available for purchase (in Euro or equivalent in Euro). This includes both newly built and old (existing) housing units.

Disposable household income (net of any taxes and social contributions paid) includes:

- ♦ all income from work (employee wages and self-employment earnings)
- ♦ private income from investment and property
- ♦ transfers between households

¹⁰⁴ All explanations, if not indicated otherwise are adapted from Eurostat: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/Annexes/urb_esms_an1.docx

¹⁰⁵ http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/stats/publications/CES_2010_Census_Recommendations_English.pdf.

- ♦ all social transfers received in cash including old-age pensions

Disposable household income does not include:

- ♦ income from private pension plans
- ♦ in kind social transfers
- ♦ imputed rent
- ♦ income in kind, with exception of company car
- ♦ own consumption.

Average area of living accommodation, m² per person available on surface areas (living floor space is the total area of rooms: rooms with minimum 4 m² of area and 2 m high over the major area of the ceiling such as bedrooms, dining rooms, living rooms, habitable cellars and attics, servants rooms, kitchens and other separate spaces used or intended for habitation - kitchenettes (<4 m², <2m wide), corridors, verandas, utility rooms and lobbies do not count as rooms nor do bathrooms and toilets).

Persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion, persons at risk of poverty or severely materially deprived or living in households with very low work intensity. Persons are only counted once even if they are present in several sub-indicators. At risk-of-poverty are persons with an equalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60 % of the national median equalised disposable income.

Lone parent private household (with children aged 0 to under 18), one family household with only one adult and at least one child under 18 years old. It should be noted that the adult is not necessarily a biological parent but an adult of the family nucleus.

Students in higher education, students attending programmes leading to the award of a qualification equivalent to first stage of tertiary education and second stage of tertiary education (programmes leading to the award of an advanced research qualification: e.g. PhD's, etc.).

Home/household, the person or set of people that reside in a housing family. Nuclear family: unit hierarchical intermediate between the inhabitant and the home. It does exist four types: couple without children, couples with one or more children, father with one or more children, and mother with one or more children. To be part of the core family of their parents, the children must be unmarried, not living as a couple nor having children. Family home: the housing intended to be inhabited by one or more persons, not necessarily linked by a relationship, and they should not constitute a collective settlement.

Annex 3: Practical Education Guide. Accem. 2010¹⁰⁶

	Age	Years	Compulsory	Free of charges	Target	Centres
Infant Education 1 ^o cycle	0/3	3	NO	NO	Physical, intellectual, emotional, social and moral development of the children	Public and private Infant Schools Centres for the childhood care
Infant Education 2 ^o cycle	3/6	3	NO	YES		
Primary Education	6/12	3 cycles of 2 years each	YES	YES	Communication, logic thoughts, social and cultural environment	Infant and Primary Schools
Compulsory secondary education (E.S.O.) Secondary diploma holder	12/16	4	YES	YES	Basic cultural and specific elements of the Madrid Region	Public and private Secondary Schools
A-levels Holder of baccalaureate in the chosen discipline	16/18	2 years with different disciplines: Health and Sciences; Humanities and Social Sciences; Technology.	NO	YES: in public Secondary Schools NO: in private Secondary Schools	General education in each field: Training and Guidance for Further Education and/or Universities	Public Secondary Schools Private Secondary Schools Vocational Training Schools
Vocational Training Junior or Senior technician in the chosen field	16/21	Training modules geared to the labour market. It can also be 1 or 2 academic years	NO	YES: in public Secondary Schools NO: in private Secondary Schools	Specific training Training for the labour market Work experience	Public Secondary Schools Private Secondary Schools Vocational Training Schools

¹⁰⁶ http://www.accem.es/ficheros/documentos/pdf_publicaciones/GuiaPracticaEducacionMurcia2010.pdf